

I 29.76/3:AR 2 X

Clemson University

3 1604 015 444 633

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN



Technical information on the National Register of Historic Places:
survey, evaluation, registration, and preservation of cultural resources



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND REGISTERING ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES



The mission of the Department of Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibility to tribes.

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

This material is partially based on work conducted under a cooperative agreement between the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Cover photo:

Adolph Bandelier at Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico, in 1880.

Photo taken by George C. Bennett, Museum of New Mexico.

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND REGISTERING ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

by
Barbara Little
Erika Martin Seibert

Jan Townsend
John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
John Knoerl

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Register, History and Education
2000**



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://archive.org/details/guidelinesforeva00litt>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	5
I. INTRODUCTION	7
What is archeology?	7
What is an archeological property?	7
What is the purpose of this bulletin?	9
Archeology and the National Historic Preservation Act	9
Who can prepare nominations for archeological properties?	10
Who can determine the eligibility of archeological properties?	11
When should information be restricted from public access?	11
Using the National Register	12
What if an archeological property is nationally significant?	12
What other National Register bulletins may be helpful?	12
What other National Park Service guidance may be helpful?	13
II. HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION	14
III. HOW ARE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED?	17
IV. EVALUATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES	19
National Register Criteria	19
Criteria Considerations	19
Evaluating Properties in Context	20
Local Context	20
State Context	21
National Context	21
The Importance of Small or Overlooked Sites	21
Evaluating Archeological Properties Under the Criteria	22
Criterion A: Event(s) and Broad Patterns of Events	22
Criterion B: Important Persons	24
Criterion C: Design, Construction, and Work of a Master	25
Criterion D: Information Potential	28
Data Sets	31
Important Information and Research Questions	31
Other Significance Considerations	33
Areas of Significance	33
Period of Significance	34

Significant Dates	35
Significant Person(s)	35
Cultural Affiliation	35
Architect or Builder	35
Aspects, or Qualities of Integrity	35
Location	38
Design	39
Setting	40
Materials	40
Workmanship	41
Feeling	42
Association	42
V. PREPARING DOCUMENTATION FOR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY AND LISTING	43
Classification	43
Sites and Districts	43
Multiple Property Submissions	44
Archeological Districts: Contributing and Noncontributing Resources	45
Historic and Current Functions or Uses	46
Architectural Classification Materials	46
Narrative Description	47
Narrative Statement of Significance	49
VI. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	50
Previous National Park Service Documentation	50
VII. ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	51
Acreage	51
UTM References	52
Verbal Boundary Description	53
Boundary Justification	53
VIII. MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	54
Maps	54
Photographs	54
IX. OWNERSHIP	57
X. BIBLIOGRAPHY	58
APPENDIX A—NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS	61
APPENDIX B—MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION COVER DOCUMENTS UNDER WHICH ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN NOMINATED	62
APPENDIX C—CHECKLIST FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL NOMINATIONS	65

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This bulletin was prepared by Dr. Barbara Little and Ms. Erika Martin Seibert, working from the 1993 bulletin on historical archeology prepared by Ms. Jan Townsend, Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr. and Dr. John Knoerl. Dr. Sprinkle and Ms. Townsend prepared the final version of that initial bulletin based on Dr. Knoerl's initial work. Dr. Little expanded the bulletin and both Dr. Little and Ms. Seibert incorporated comments to prepare the final version. Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the National Register and Chief of the National Historic Landmarks Survey, reviewed all versions of the bulletin, provided guidance, and pressed first for the completion of a historical archeology National Register bulletin and then for a more general bulletin on archeology.

The authors wish to thank all of the individuals who assisted in the development and review of this bulletin. Mr. Douglas Kupel, formerly a historian with Arizona State Parks, initially proposed the preparation of a historical archeology bulletin and drafted a paper on evaluating historical archeological properties. Although the historical archeology bulletin had been well-received as useful guidance, many archeologists and other preservationists requested that a bulletin be prepared that covered archeology in a more general way. For example, many of the participants in National Register workshops given in conjunction with the Society for American Archaeology annual meetings requested a broader bulletin.

Comments and input on the bulletin on historical archeology were received from: J. Stephen

Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services; Patrick Andrus, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Lawrence E. Aten, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Divisions; Leo Barker, National Park Service, Western Region Office; Beth M. Boland, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Harry E. Bradley, Jr., U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Property Programs; Gordon Chappell, National Park Service, Western Regional Office; Lloyd N. Chapman, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office; Patty Chrisman, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; William T. Civish, Bureau of Land Management, Branch of Recreation, Cultural & Wilderness; Alice P. Coneybeer, General Services Administration, Region 4; Kirk A. Cordell, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office; Julia G. Costello, Society for Historical Archaeology; Shelly Davis-King, Infotec Research, Inc.; Holly Dunbar, National Park Service Western Regional Office; Kathryn B. Eckert, Michigan Department of State; Jeanette Gaston, Idaho Transportation Department, Leland Gilsen, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office; Donald L. Hardesty, University of Nevada, Reno, Department of Anthropology; Marilyn Harper, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Susan L. Henry, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Preservation Planning Branch; Martha Sharp Joukowsky, Archaeological Institute of America; Roger E. Kelly, National Park Service, Western Regional Office; Thomas E. King, Consultant; Ruth-

ann Knudson, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division; Jan Lawson, National Park Service, Death Valley National Monument; Antoinette J. Lee, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Ben Levy, National Park Service, History Division; Gretchen Luxenberg, National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Regional Office; Cathy Masters, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center; Barbara E. Mattick, Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources; Linda Flint McClelland, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Frances P. McManamon, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division; Diane Miller, National Park Service, Interagency Resource Division, Information Management Unit; Hugh C. Miller, Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Nancy Miller, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers; David L. Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council; Kenneth H. P'Pool, Mississippi Department of Archives and History; Patricia L. Parker, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Preservation Planning Branch; Margaret Pepin-Donat, National Park Service, Western Regional Office; Paul Robinson, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission; Stephanie Rodeffer, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service; Beth L. Savage, National Park Service, National Register Historic Places; Douglas H. Scovill, National Park Service, Anthropology Division; Donna J. Seifert, John Milner Associates; Carol D. Shull, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, National Historic

Landmarks Survey; Brona Simon, Massachusetts Historical Commission; Cathy Buford Slater, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program; Carl Spath, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.; Pat H. Stein, Arizona State Parks; Thomas Thiessen, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center; and Robert Wilson, National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center.

Comments and input on the bulletin on archeology were received from: Michael A. Aimone, DCS/Installations and Logistics, Department of the Airforce; Daphne Owens Battle, Alabama Historical Commission; Mark F. Baumler and Staff, Montana State Historic Preservation Office; Ira Carl Beckerman, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation; Diane Dallal and Members, The Professional Archaeologists of New York City, South Street Seaport Museum; Elsa Gilbertson, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation; Leland Gilsen, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office; David B. Guldenzopf, Department of the Army; Ruben O. Hernandez and Staff, Resource Stewardship, Tennessee Valley Authority; Thomas E. King, Consultant; Chris Kula, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation; Joni L. Manson, Ohio Historical Society; Cecil McKitian and Staff, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office; Anmarie Medin, California Department of Transportation; Sheila Mone, California Department of Transportation; Nancy Niedernhofer, Oregon

State Historic Preservation Office; Sarah Pope, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Sue Henry Renaud, National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services; Becky Saleeby, National Park Service, Alaska Support Office; Beth L. Savage, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Gary D. Shaffer, Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development; Carol D. Shull, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks Survey; Dave Skilton, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office; Gary P. Smith and Staff, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office; Catherine Spohn, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation; Fern Swenson, State Historical Society of North Dakota; Charlotte Taylor and Staff, Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission; Al Tonetti, ASC Group, Inc.; Jan Townsend, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States; Rosetta Virgilio, Nuclear Regulatory Commission; John R. Welch, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fort Apache Agency and White Mountain Apache Tribe.

Dr. Little and Ms. Martin Seibert especially would also like to thank the following people who participated in the Evaluation subgroup during the Workshop on Evaluating and Improving Federal Archeology Guidance in Washington, D.C., June 27-29, 2000 and provided valuable comments during the last stages of this bulletin's preparation:

Jeff Altschul, Statistical Research, Inc.; Sarah T. Bridges, Natural Resources Conservation Service; Thomas Emerson, Illinois Department of Transportation; Mike Hargrave, U.S. Army Construction Engineers Research Laboratory; William Reed, U.S. Forest Service, Boise National Forest; Brona Simon, Massachusetts Historical Commission; Joseph Tainter, U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station.

The collective contribution of people who gave their time and expertise in commenting has vastly improved the quality of this publication.

This bulletin has been prepared pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and make available information concerning historic properties. It was developed under the general editorship of Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and Chief of the National Historic Landmarks Survey. Beth L. Savage, architectural historian, National Register of Historic Places, is responsible for publications coordination. Sarah Dillard Pope, historian, National Register of Historic Places, provides editorial and technical support. Comments on this publication may be directed to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, NC400, Washington, D.C. 20240.

I. INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS ARCHEOLOGY?

Archeology is the study of past ways of life through material remains. Archeology is often combined with oral history and ethnography to generate multi-disciplinary or interdisciplinary studies of past lifeways and is usually categorized as a social science. In the United States it is considered one of the four fields of anthropology along with cultural, biological, and linguistic anthropology.

Archeologists have at least three connected over-arching goals. The first is to reconstruct sequences of societies and events in chronological order in local and regional contexts. The second is to reconstruct past lifeways, including the ways that people made a living (such as how they obtained and raised food as well as how they produced, distributed and consumed tools and other goods); the ways they used the landscape (such as the size and distribution of camps, villages, towns, and special places); and their interactions with other societies and within their own society (such as household structure, social organization, political organizations and relationships). The third is to achieve some understanding of how and why human societies have changed through time.

To pursue these goals, archeologists must assemble information from many individual sites. The synthesis of archeological research requires a great deal of time, but it is the accumulation and comparison of answers to many questions of seemingly local or short-term interest that allow questions of major anthropological significance to be addressed.

For example, archeologists seek to understand the effects of environmental change and population pressure and the impact of human actions on the landscape. Such questions often require pieces of information from numerous small and large sites. Like most sciences, archeology is less involved with spectacular discoveries than with testing modest hypotheses about rather humble phenomena. The accumulated results of such tests provide the basis for large scale research. Thus, no one should be surprised at the fact that archeologists often work more on small, simple, ordinary, and seemingly common properties rather than the rare, big, impressive monuments.

WHAT IS AN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY?

As humans interact with their environment and with each other, they leave behind evidence of their actions. Derived from the common phrase "archeological site," the National Register defines an archaeological property as the place or places where the remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. It is this physical evidence of the past and its patterning that is the archeologist's data base. The physical evidence, or archeological remains, usually takes



Figure 1. Metal artifacts of Spanish origin excavated from site LA 12315 in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, represent the physical remnants resulting from contact between the Spanish and Native American groups in the southwestern United States. (Museum of Albuquerque)

the form of artifacts (e.g., fragments of tools or ceramic vessels), features (e.g., remnants of walls, cooking hearths, or trash middens), and ecological evidence (e.g., pollens remaining from plants that were in the area when the activities occurred). Ecological remains of interest to archeologists are often referred to as "ecofacts." Things that are of archeological importance may be very subtle, that is, hard to see and record. It is not only artifacts themselves that are important but the locations of artifacts relative to one another, which is referred to as archeological context (not to be confused with historic contexts, discussed below).

In accordance with National Register terminology, an archeological property can be a district, site, building, structure, or object. However, archeological properties are most often sites and districts.

An archeological property may be "prehistoric" (pre-contact), "historic" (post-contact), or contain components from both periods. What is often termed *prehistoric archeology* studies the archeological remains of indigenous American societies as they existed before substantial contact with Europeans and resulting written records. The National Historic Preservation Act treats prehistory as a part of history for purposes of national policy; therefore the terms "historic," and, "historical," as used in this document, refer to both pre and post-contact periods. We use the term "pre-contact" instead of "prehistoric" in this bulletin unless we are directly quoting materials which use the term "prehistoric," quoting legislation or regulations, or unless we are referring to the language used in other bulletins.

The date of contact varied across the country. Therefore there is no single year that marks the transition from pre-contact to post-contact. It is important to use the periods of significance for a property to understand its chronological place in the history of what is now the

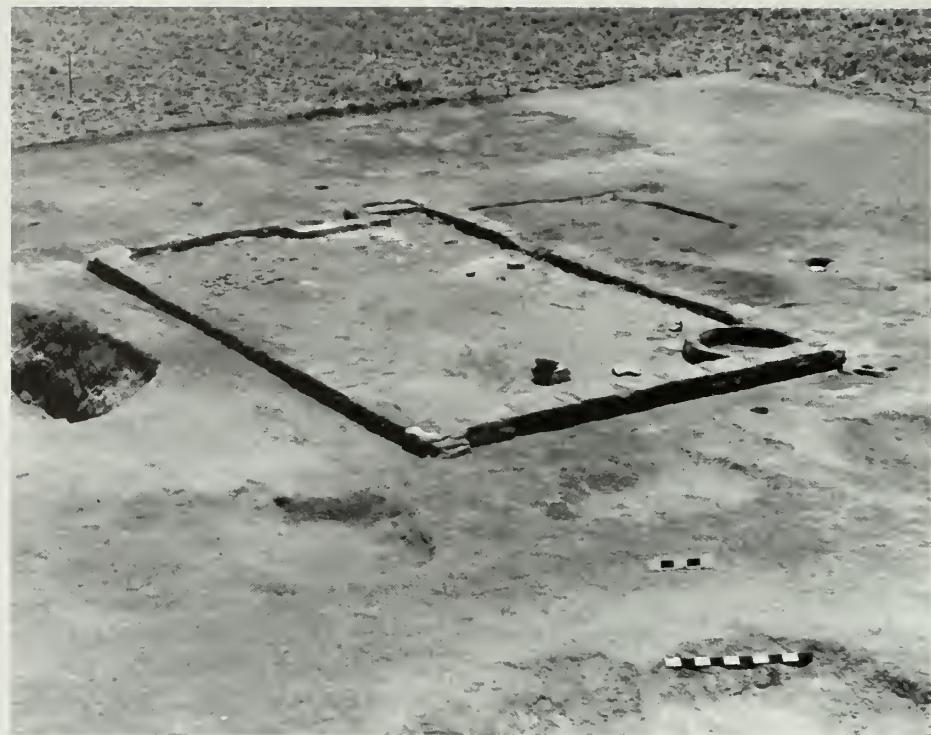


Figure 2. An excavated Spanish house from site LA 12315 in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, is an example of an archeological feature.
(Museum of Albuquerque)

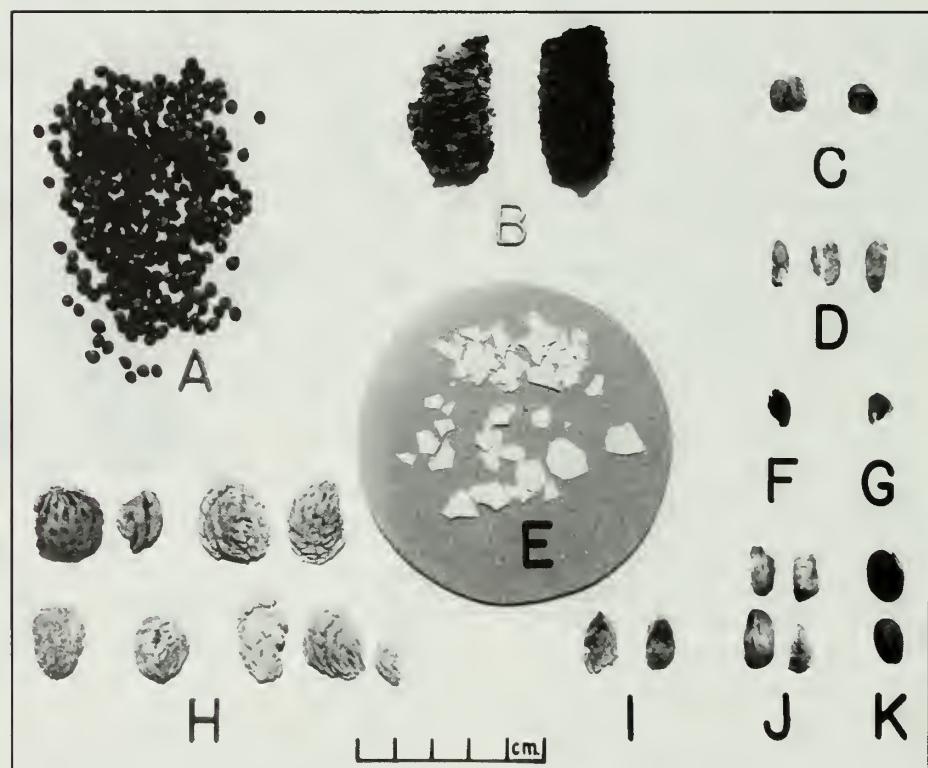


Figure 3: Ecofacts can include juniper berries, charred corn cobs, corn kernels, squash seeds, egg shell fragments, wild plant seeds, peach pits, gourd seeds, and domesticated beans. (Museum of Albuquerque)

United States. For example, between 1492 and 1495, Christopher Columbus landed on the island of Puerto Rico; Juan Ponce de Leon named and explored the Florida peninsula in 1513; the English labeled a portion of the Atlantic coastline (now North Carolina) as "Virginia" in 1584, and Jean Nicolet arrived in Wisconsin in 1634. In the western United States, Juan de Anza contacted the Native Americans of what is now inland Southern California in 1749, the year that Alexandria, Virginia, already a thriving port, was officially chartered; and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark first contacted the Native Americans of the northwest plains in 1805, several centuries after Columbus arrived in the New World. Thus, the boundary between the pre-contact and post-contact periods is individually defined from region to region. What constitutes contact between Native Americans and Europeans also varies. In most regions of the country, Native American groups experienced European contact through long-range trade and the diffusion of European diseases long before they had any direct, face-to-face interaction with Europeans.

Historical archeology is the archeology of sites and structures dating from time periods since significant contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Documentary records as well as oral traditions can be used to better understand these properties and their inhabitants. An integrated historical and archeological investigation will generally produce more information about a particular historic property (or activities associated with that property) than would have been gleaned through the separate study of either the archeological remains or the historical record alone. For reasons of consistency, we use the term "post-contact" instead of "historical," when referring to archeology, where appropriate, in this bulletin unless we are directly quoting materials which use the term "historical," quoting legislation or regulations, or unless we are referring to the language used in other bulletins.

Archeological properties also may include standing or intact buildings or structures that have a direct historical association with below-ground archeological remains. Historic places such as Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, that are well-recognized for their historical and architectural importance often contain hidden archeological components.

Archeological remains can be terrestrial or underwater. Although it is common to think of underwater archeology as dealing exclusively with shipwrecks, there are many types of sites that are submerged. Some sites, for example, are submerged under the water of reservoirs.

Archeologists strive to better understand humankind and its history through the study of the physical remains that are left behind and the patterning of these remains. Even modern trash cans and landfills may be worthy of investigation (e.g., Rathje 1977, 1979). For the purposes of the National Register of Historic Places, however, archeological properties are at least 50 years old. An archeological property less than 50 years old may be listed in the National Register if the exceptional importance of the archeological remains can be demonstrated.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN?

The purpose of this bulletin is to assist in the documentation of archeological properties for the National Register. Across the United States, archeological properties are a finite and increasingly threatened cultural resource. Because archeological sites contain a unique source of information about the past, their study can often require a considerable investment of personnel and funding in background research, excavation, and curation. As the only official national listing of important archeological properties, the National Register is a valuable tool in the management and preservation of our increasingly rare archeological resources. Thus, National Register nominations

should be prepared for archeological properties where the management or preservation of the property is anticipated or desirable. All archeologists should be well versed in the kinds and level of information needed to complete a National Register nomination form prior to conducting fieldwork.

In many ways, a National Register nomination often is similar to a synopsis of an archeological research report. Research summaries describe the physical environment of the site, sketch the cultural background for the project area, outline the history of previous investigations, detail the nature of the archeological record at the site, and elucidate the important scientific questions that were addressed by the study. National Register nominations contain components comparable to this ideal research report, with specific emphasis on the description of the site and its significance in understanding our past (See also, Sprinkle 1995).

This bulletin provides specific guidance on how to prepare National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for archeological properties. This guidance applies also to the preparation of the individual nominations that accompany multiple property National Register nominations. It also applies to Determination of Eligibility (DOE) documents. Although DOE documents need not be prepared on the standard nomination forms, use of the forms will ensure that all relevant information is included.

ARCHEOLOGY AND THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Most archeology in the United States is done as a result of statute and regulation, particularly that of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that Federal agencies take into account the effect their projects

have on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As part of the process, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, where appropriate, must be afforded an opportunity to comment on the proposed project. It is the responsibility of the Federal Agency to comply with the Advisory Council's regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, to ensure that these cultural resources are considered in the Federal planning process.

The evaluation criteria for the National Register of Historic Places are used for the daily work of cultural resource management by every Federal agency to identify cultural resources that may be affected by Federal or Federally assisted projects. The criteria are applied far beyond the actual listing of sites in the Register; they are applied to nearly every potentially threatened site on Federal, much state land, and on private lands. Defining the research potential and other values of archeological sites and districts according to these criteria has affected the way the public, as well as the profession, regards the significance of archeology. There has been a great deal of discussion in the professional literature about the significance concept and its application to archeological properties. For an annotated bibliography see Briuer and Mathers (1997). See also Briuer and Mathers (1996) and Lees and Noble (1990a, 1990b). Different groups value properties for many different reasons. The importance of consultation with descendant and other concerned communities has been emphasized in much professional and scholarly literature (Dongoske et al. 2000; Stapp and Longenecker 2000; Epperson 1999; Blakey 1997; Blakey and LaRoche 1997; Swidler et al. 1997), encouraging professionals to promote communication among the social,

Listing of a property in the National Register of Historic Places does not give the Federal government any control over a property, nor does it impose any financial obligations on the owners, or obligations to make the property accessible to the public, or interfere with an owner's right to alter, manage, or dispose of their property. Listing in the National Register provides recognition that a property is significant to the Nation, the State, or the community and assures that Federal agencies consider the historic values of the property in the planning for Federal or Federally assisted projects. In addition, listing in the National Register ensures that significant archeological resources become part of a national memory. Listing may influence the public's perception of archeological resources, and often influences a community's attitude toward its heritage (See also NPS 1994: viii, ix; Little 1999).

For more information about the Advisory Council's regulations and Section 106, see the website for the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation at www.achp.gov, or refer to the Federal Register/Vol. 64, No. 95.

scientific, and preservation communities about the significance concept, archeology, and cultural resource management in general.

WHO CAN PREPARE NOMINATIONS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES?

Anyone may prepare an archeological property nomination and submit it to the National Register through the appropriate SHPO, a FPO, or a THPO. At a minimum, the preparer(s) should have a first-hand knowledge of the relevant archeological and historical literature and of archeological resources similar to the property being nominated or have the assistance of persons who do.

In general, archeologists who meet the minimum qualifications for a professional in archeology have the knowledge or expertise needed to adequately describe and evaluate

the significance of an archeological property. These qualifications include a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or a related field; field and analytical experience in North American archeology; at least one year of full-time supervisory experience in the study of archeological properties; and a demonstrated ability to carry research to completion. With guidance from a SHPO, FPO, or THPO or Federal agency or with training through paraprofessional certification programs or academic course work, avocational archeologists and others can acquire the knowledge needed to prepare archeological nominations. The minimum qualifications for an archeologist are outlined in the Professional Qualification Standards for Archeology in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716). Laws, regulations, standards, and conventions related to cultural resources can be found on the Internet at <www.cr.nps.gov/linklaws.htm>.

WHO CAN DETERMINE THE ELIGIBILITY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES?

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to consider the impacts of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Regulations provide two ways to make eligibility evaluations. Formal determinations are made by the Keeper of the National Register at the request of the Federal agency official (36 CFR 63.2). More commonly, Federal agencies use the Consensus Determination of Eligibility (Consensus DOE) process provided by Section 800.4 of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations. This allows Federal decision makers, in consultation with SHPOs, FPOs or THPOs, and other consulting parties to assess a property and, should they both agree that it meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, treat the property as eligible for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as implemented by the Council's regulations.

The use of the consensus process does not allow for a lower threshold for significance than the formal Determination of Eligibility or National Register listing procedures. Determination of Eligibility is a legally recognized finding that a property meets the criteria for listing in the National Register. Under Section 106, properties that are eligible are given the same legal status as properties formally listed in the National Register, requiring that the Federal agency official "take into account" the effects of an undertaking upon them. To qualify, a property must be found to meet one or more of the National Register criteria (See "Evaluating Archeological

Properties Under the Criteria," in Section IV) either by the formal determination of the Keeper (36 CFR 63) or by the consensus process. It is essential to note that the same criteria, including concepts of significance and integrity, apply to properties determined eligible and those accepted by the Keeper for formal listing in the National Register. This means that a property determined eligible could be nominated to the National Register because it meets the same criteria, although nomination is not legally required.

WHEN SHOULD INFORMATION BE RESTRICTED FROM PUBLIC ACCESS?

Although the information in the National Register is part of the public record, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended in 1992 and Section 9(a) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) provide the legal authority for restricting information about archeological properties. The National Register bulletin *Guidelines for Restricting Information About Historic and Prehistoric Resources* specifies the legislative authority and provides procedural guidelines for restricting information in the National Register as well as in other inventories.

Section 304 (a) Authority to Withhold from Disclosure, reads as follows:

The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may — (1) cause a significant inva-

sion of privacy; (2) risk harm to the historic resource; or (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

In this context privacy refers to the privacy of individuals, as this term is defined by Federal law.

Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) protects archeological resources on public lands and Indian lands. Section 9(a) permits the withholding from the public of information concerning the nature and location of any archeological resource unless such information does "not create a risk of harm to such resources or to the site at which such resources are located" [(9(a)(2)].

The full text of the relevant sections of these laws should be consulted.

Vandalism, artifact collecting (also called pot hunting, looting, relic hunting, bottle collecting, etc.) and removal of historic features or structures are all activities that diminish the integrity of an archeological site. In order to minimize the possibility that these activities will occur as a result of nominating the site to the National Register, the preparer or the appropriate Preservation Officer may ask that the specific location of the property be restricted. There is no need to prove that a particular site is at risk if other similar types of sites are endangered. Other kinds of information (e.g., the presence of human remains or marketable artifacts) may also be restricted. Restricted information other than location should be clearly marked as such on a separate continuation sheet and not in the body of the text. Locational information is provided in specific sections of the nomination and is deleted easily. For this reason, the preparer should ensure that locational information is indeed restricted to easily deleted parts of the text and not scattered throughout the description of the property.

If the property and its location are generally known, then locational information should not be restricted. Also, if all of the site information should be made available to those conducting research or, for example developing heritage tourism or education projects, then the information should not be restricted.

USING THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The National Register helps us understand and appreciate our heritage and what specific places mean in American history. National Register documentation is used by researchers, planners, teachers, tourism professionals, community advocates, property owners and the general public. National Register documentation is an important source of archeological information directly available to the general public. The National Register Information System (NRIS) is a data base that is available to anyone via the Internet as a link on the National Register Web Page: www.nr.nps.gov. It does not contain specific locational information for properties where this information is restricted. The NRIS facilitates research that is regional and comparative. Multiple property documentation, in particular, can provide excellent source material for both professional research and popular interpretation (See Appendix B of this bulletin).

The National Register's Teaching with Historic Places program develops lesson plans based on National Register documentation. These lesson plans are available to teachers and others via the Internet at www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp. National Register travel itineraries, *Discover Our Shared Heritage*, describe and link registered historic places. Travel itineraries are available on the Internet at www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel and some are available in print.

Listing of resources promotes their preservation rather than destruction, thereby fostering stewardship of significant places. Planning is more efficiently done when information about properties that are recognized as significant is readily available in nominations. Unless properties are actually listed in the National Register, it is difficult for archeological sites—particularly those not readily apparent to the casual observer—to be fully appreciated by the public. However, the Section 106 process treats properties that are eligible for the National Register in the same manner as properties that are listed in the National Register for the purposes of managing archeological properties.

WHAT IF AN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY IS NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT?

Archeological properties are nominated at the local, state, or national level of significance. The SHPO, THPO or the FPO make the recommendation as to level of significance based upon the documentation presented in the nomination. Most archeological sites are listed as significant at a statewide or local level. Note that "statewide" is checked for "regionally" significant properties. The preservation officer may check "nationally" significant if the significance of the property transcends regional significance.

The Secretary of the Interior can go a step further with national significance and designate a property as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). In order to make this determination, the Secretary applies the NHL Criteria and follows the procedures in 36 CFR, Part 65-National Historic Landmarks Program. The NHL Criteria set a stringent test for

national significance, including high historical integrity. There are six NHL Criteria, however, archeological sites are evaluated generally under Criterion 6, which reads:

(6) that have yielded information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

If a property appears to be nationally significant and qualify for designation as a National Historic Landmark, then Appendix V of *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* should be consulted for additional guidelines on completing the National Register form and providing supplemental information. (Also see technical briefs on the NHL program: Grumet 1988; 1990.) In-depth guidance is provided in the National Register bulletin *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (For more information on ordering and viewing National Register Bulletins via the Internet, go to: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications).

WHAT OTHER NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS MAY BE HELPFUL?

Appendix A, of this bulletin lists the current National Register bulletins that provide guidance on nominating properties to the National Register. The primary bulletin for all individual and district nominations is *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation* outlines how to prepare a multiple property documentation form.

It is important to consult *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, especially when evaluating archeological properties that may also be important for their association with historical events or broad patterns, significant persons, or significant architecture. *How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties* and in particular its appendix, *Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties*, will be especially helpful. Those working with places of cultural value to local communities, Indian tribes, other indigenous groups, and minority groups will want to consult *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. Other National Register Bulletins, especially those on particular resource types such as: *America's Historic Battlefields, Mining Sites, and Rural Historic Landscapes*, may also be useful.

In addition to the requirements described in this and other National Register bulletins, individual SHPOs, THPOs and FPOs may request additional information not required as part of a complete National Register form. Prior to budgeting for, or embarking upon, a nomination project, consult the appropriate Preservation Officer about additional requirements and the nomination review process.

WHAT OTHER NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GUIDANCE MAY BE HELPFUL?

National Park Service *Thematic Framework* (NPS 1996)
www.cr.nps.gov/history/thematic.html

Archeological Assistance Program
Technical Briefs www.cr.nps.gov/aad/aepubs.htm#briefs1):
#3: Archeology in the National Historic Landmarks Program.
1988, 1990. Robert S. Grumet.
#10: The National Historic Landmarks Program Theme Study and Preservation Planning.
1992. Robert S. Grumet.

Heritage Preservation Services
(www2.cr.nps.gov): *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands*.
1993. Susan L. Henry. Preservation Planning Branch, Inter-agency Resources Division, National Park Service.

Strategies for Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands. 2000.
Susan L. Henry Renaud. Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service. www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/strategies

II. HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Historic contexts provide a basis for judging a property's significance and, ultimately, its eligibility under the Criteria. Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its historic meaning (and ultimately its significance) is made clear. Context discussion includes relevant information from what is often called a "culture history" or "historical and archeological background" section in archeological site reports. This bulletin addresses evaluation, but survey and identification goals also should be based on historic contexts.

A historic context is a body of thematically, geographically, and temporally linked information. For an archeological property, the historic context is the analytical framework within which the property's importance can be understood and to which an archeological study is likely to contribute important information.

A historic context is multi-dimensional; numerous contexts may be appropriate for an individual archeological property. For example, an architectural context would be applicable if one were nominating a property with a standing structure that is directly associated with the archeological deposits and is also an excellent example of an important architectural style that has been rarely documented.

Many factors influence the determination of which contexts are most important vis-a-vis a given archeological property. These factors

include the type of property; the data sets and archeological patterning represented at the site; the region in which the property is located; the time period that the property was occupied or used; the history of the region where the site is located; the role that the property played in the historical development of the jurisdiction, state, and region in which it is located; the property's role in America's history; the information identified in the State

historic preservation plan based upon work and research that has already been done; and the research interests and theoretical orientation of the archeologist.

Archeological properties can be associated with a variety of historic contexts, and these contexts will contain varying levels of refinement and sophistication. Only those contexts important to understanding and justifying the significance of the property must be discussed.

EXAMPLE: Through research one has learned that the well-preserved ruins of an eighteenth-century sugar factory are directly linked to the chartering and early economic development of a town in which they are located. The ruins also are the only surviving sugar factory ruins that illustrate the region's early maritime and international trade activities. In addition, research indicates that 100 years after its abandonment the sugar factory housed a state militia unit for a few weeks; this was the only other use of the property.

- To illustrate the sugar factory's significance, discuss the establishment and early economic development of the town and the maritime and international trade activities of the region at the time the factory was in operation. The association of the sugar factory with these activities, as well as the technology of sugar production, must be addressed.
- Assuming no historical importance associated with the militia's stay, however, it is unlikely that an archeological study of the property would contribute information important to understanding the state's military history. As a result, this aspect of the property's history need not be discussed as a context.
- If the use of the factory by the militia unit has a bearing on the integrity of the property, this should be noted in the descriptive text.

The discussion of historic contexts should be organized in a manner that best presents the context information for the given property. Document the supporting evidence for the significance criteria checked and for the information categories (Areas of Significance, Historic Function, Period of Significance, and Cultural Affiliation). If applicable, document Architectural Classification, Criteria Considerations, Significant Dates, Significant Person, and Architect/Builder. Each information category does not need to be discussed separately. Nevertheless, the reader should be able to see the link between the information presented in the discussion of historic contexts and that provided in the information categories. For example, if "Education" is entered under "Areas of Significance," the "Historic Context" discussion must include sufficient information to justify entering that category.

In addition, the information presented in the historic contexts and in other sections of the significance section must be interrelated. For example, a nomination that includes hypotheses on economic development among its important research questions should have a discussion of the property's, district's, or region's economic development in the historic context.

Major decisions about identifying, evaluating, registering, and treating historic properties are most reliably made in the context of other related properties. A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties, based on a theme, geographic limits and chronological period. Contexts should identify gaps in data and knowledge to help determine what is significant information.

The National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that,

Further guidance may be found in the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. For additional guidance, consult the National Park Service's Thematic Framework (1996). The Thematic Framework provides guidance on the development of historic contexts. Consideration of the main themes and associated topics will promote a framework that includes many levels of community and regional history. The framework is designed to assist in the development of historic contexts by guiding researchers to ask thorough questions about a property or region. The text of the Thematic Framework is available at www.cr.nps.gov/history/thematic.html. While the Thematic Framework may serve as a guide for developing contexts, please see, "Areas of Significance," in Section IV of this bulletin for guidance on determining the area of significance.

"...a property is not eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and, as a result, lacks any historic context within which to evaluate the importance of the information to be gained." However, pre-contact sites which lack temporal diagnostics or radiocarbon dates may still be eligible within a context which defines important atemporal or non-cultural questions, such as those that concern site formation processes or archeological methodology. Therefore, sites of unknown age, or broadly defined age, may be found eligible within a research framework which specifies the important information potential of such sites.

Evaluation uses the historic context as the framework within which to apply the criteria for evaluation to specific properties or property types. Historic contexts are linked to actual historic properties through the concept of the property type. The following procedures should be included in creating a historic context:

1. Identify the concept, time period and geographic limits for the historic context;

2. Assemble existing information about the historic context;
3. Synthesize the information;
4. Define property types;
5. Identify further information needs.

All archeological sites have some potential to convey information about the past, however, not all of that information may be important to our understanding of the pre and post-contact periods of our history. The nature of important information is linked to the theories or paradigms that drive the study of past societies. It is important to realize that historic contexts, and therefore site significance, should be updated and changed to keep pace with current work in the discipline. As Nicholas Honerkamp (1988:5) writes:

We ignore theory at our peril... It is very easy to become scientifically and/or humanistically superfluous if we do not continually redefine what is important and why it is important. If as archeologists we can identify questions that matter and then explain why they matter, a number of things then begin to fall into place. For

instance, field methodologies and analysis routines become driven by solid research designs instead of existing in a theoretical vacuum and being applied in a mechanistic fashion; in the cultural resource management context, the “significance” concept becomes better defined and less slippery in its application...

To assist in the preparation of National Register nominations, all SHPOs have gathered information, such as county and state histories, cartographic sources, archeological and architectural site files, and management documents that foster the identification, evaluation, and preservation of cultural resources. These materials may include previously

identified local, regional, or statewide historic contexts. The State, Tribal or Federal historic preservation office may be able to provide relevant historic contexts. In many cases, the “Areas of Significance” or the historic “Functions and Uses,” listed in *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* suggest appropriate historic contexts. Helpful information regarding historic contexts also may be found in multiple property National Register submissions for similar historic properties (see “Appendix B” of this bulletin). For discussion on evaluating archeological properties in context, please see “Evaluating Properties in Context” in Section IV.

III. HOW ARE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED?

Proper identification of a historic property serves as the foundation for evaluation, a sound National Register nomination, and for subsequent planning, protection, and management of the resource. When considering a property for listing in the National Register, the nomination preparer needs to be able to answer questions about the history of the property and its physical setting, the characteristics of the site's archeological record, and the boundaries of the property.

The identification of archeological properties generally involves background research, field survey, archeological testing and analysis, and evaluation of the results. Archeologists use a variety of information sources to reconstruct the history of a property including written documents, oral testimony, the presence and condition of surviving buildings, structures, landscapes, and objects, and the archeological record. Where the archeological record is well-known, the locations and types of sites may serve as the basis for predictive models for further site identification. Written documentary resources, oral history, and traditional knowledge may provide information about the people and activities that occurred at a site, and can enumerate aspects of the archeological property's use, abandonment and subsequent alteration. Extant buildings, structures, landscape features, and objects can provide important temporal and functional information upon which to base additional research.

Generally background research should be completed prior to the field studies. This research may involve: examining primary sources of historical information (e.g., deeds and wills), secondary sources (e.g., local histories and genealogies), and historic cartographic sources; reviewing previous archeological research in similar areas, models that predict site distribution, and archeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews.

Information obtained only through archeological survey or test excavations may be needed for many archeological properties before a nomination can be prepared. The identification of archeological properties is discussed more thoroughly in the National Register bulletin *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, especially Chapter 11, "Conducting the Survey," and Appendix 1, "Archeological Surveys." Also see The Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification. Individual states or localities may have specific guidelines or permit requirements for archeological investigations. Contact your SHPO, THPO, or the FPO prior to beginning any archeological research project.

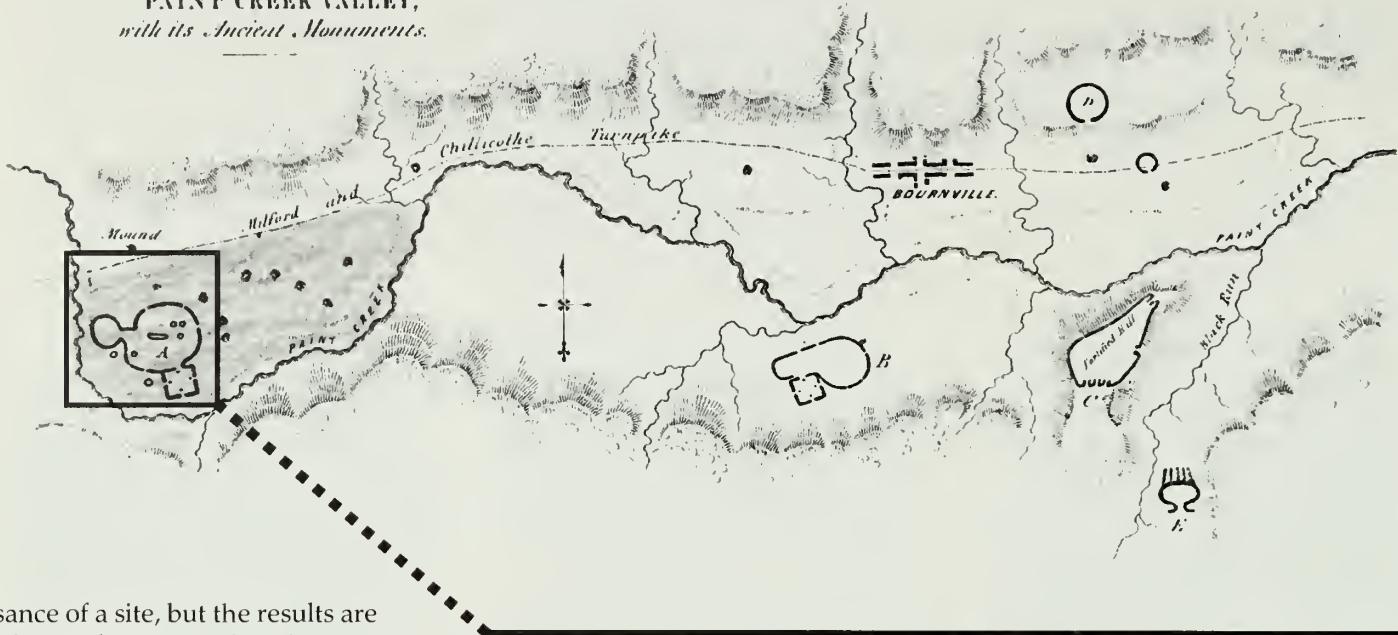
In order to identify the presence and location of a site, an archeologist generally begins by inspecting the ground surface or probing below the surface using soil cores or shovel tests. Artifacts and features are the most common indicators of archeo-

logical properties. Artifacts in the plow-disturbed soils of active and former agricultural fields can also demonstrate the location of archeological properties. Non-native plant species or spatial patterning of plants (such as clusters of daffodils, lilac bushes, or groupings of cedar trees) may signal the presence of an archeological property.

Archeologists usually identify the presence and extent of a site through excavation of randomly, systematically, or judgmentally placed test units. Test units are used to show the presence or absence of artifacts and features below the present ground surface. The fieldwork to determine the National Register eligibility of an archeological property should follow logically from the historic context used. For example, the context should provide important research questions and the data needed for an eligibility determination. Such data may include the horizontal and vertical extent of a site, chronology or periods of occupation/use, site type, site function, and internal configuration.

Increasingly, archeologists are using scientific instruments to identify subsurface archeological features. Remote sensing techniques, that include ground-penetrating radar (GPR), soil resistivity, and soil chemistry surveys, are often applied in conjunction with test excavations that confirm the presence of subsurface cultural remains (Thomas 1987). Such prospecting techniques are non-destructive and can provide rapid three-dimensional reconnaiss-

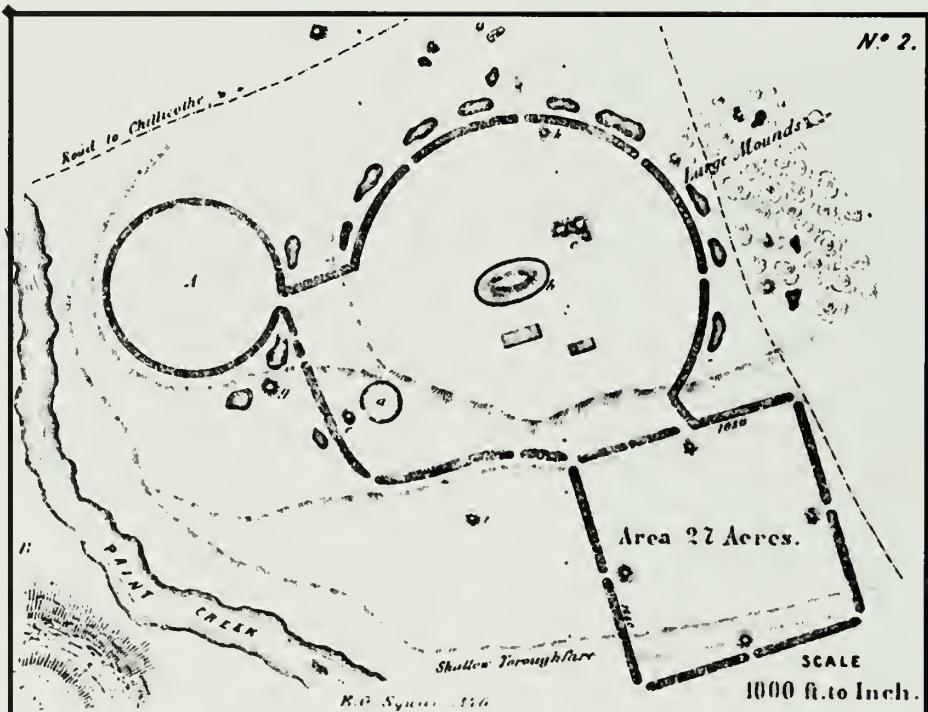
EXHIBITING A SECTION OF SIX MILES
of the
PAINT CREEK VALLEY,
with its Ancient Monuments.



sance of a site, but the results are often ambiguous unless they are checked in the field. For further information see, for example, Heimler and Devore (1995) and Bevan (1998).

After the field studies are complete, the archeologist identifies and documents the artifacts, features, and ecofacts that make up the property. For the purpose of comparison with other properties, these data are quantified. Special attention is given to describing and analyzing temporally, functionally, and culturally diagnostic artifacts, features, or ecofacts. Generally, one must complete the laboratory analysis phase of a project before determining the potential significance of an archeological property.

Among American archeologists, specific test strategies—that is, the number, shape, placement, and method of test excavations—are as diverse as the characteristics of the archeological record. Because of the impact on the quality of information recovered, the archeological field methods used are an important part of the description of any archeological research project.



Figures 4 and 5: Historic cartographic resources are an excellent source of information on a variety of archeological properties. These 1848 maps by Squire and Davis show earthen walls in the shape of a square, circle and semi-circle with mounds inside and outside of enclosures associated with the Hopewell from 300 B.C. to A.D. 500. The area is part of the Seip Earthworks and Dill Mounds District in Seip County, Ohio.
(Ohio Historical Society, Seip Mound State Memorial)

IV. EVALUATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A National Register property must meet at least one of the above National Register criteria; it may meet more than one. Each criterion that is checked on the nomination form must be fully justified. For example, if a Civil War battlefield qualifies under Criteria A and D, then both the battle and its importance and the important information that archeological investigations would likely yield need to be addressed.

Properties nominated to the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C often contain archeological deposits. For example, a nineteenth-century farmstead (including the main houses and outbuildings) that qualifies for listing under Criteria A, B, or C may have intact archeological deposits. In many cases, however, these deposits are undocumented. In such cases, the preparer should clearly note the potential for archeological deposits in the text of the nomination. Unless the significance of the property is justified under Criterion D, Criterion D should not be checked on the nomination form. Once additional studies are done to document the archeological information retained from the site, then the nomination form should be amended to add Criterion D.

In a case, such as that noted above, the archeological deposits need not relate to the significance of the documented standing structures. For example, the Henderson Hill Historic District in West Virginia is a large nineteenth-century farm complex eligible under A, B, C, and D. The archeological component of the farm itself has not been evaluated but three Woodland period mounds on the property are likely to yield important information. If additional documentation were to be added to demonstrate the information potential of the nineteenth-century archeological deposits, both significant contexts (the relevant, nineteenth-century historic context, and the Woodland period) should be justified.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Unless certain special requirements (known as the criteria considerations) are met, moved properties; birthplaces; cemeteries; reconstructed buildings, structures, or objects; commemorative properties; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not generally eligible for the National Register. The criteria considerations, or exceptions to these rules, are found in *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* and *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

The National Register criteria considerations are:

- A. A religious property may be eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- B. A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for its architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure may be eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

D. A cemetery may be eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

E. A reconstructed property may be eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same associations has survived.

F. A property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance.

G. A property achieving significance within the last 50 years may be eligible if it is of exceptional importance

Note: if a property is an integral part of a district or site that meets the criteria, then **do not apply** the criteria considerations to the individual property. For example, a nomination for an archeological district consisting of archeological sites, some above-ground ruins, several standing structures, and two historically associated cemeteries need not address the criterion consideration for cemeteries because the two cemeteries are an integral part of the district. For more information on cemeteries and burial places, see the National Register bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. A cemetery that is nominated under Criterion D for information potential does not need to meet Criteria Consideration D.

EVALUATING PROPERTIES IN CONTEXT

The National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, recommends

the following sequence for evaluation:

1. Categorize the Property;
2. Determine which historic context(s) the property represents;
3. Determine whether the property is significant under the National Register Criteria;
4. Determine if the property represents a type usually excluded from the National Register;
5. Determine whether the property retains integrity.

There are a few things to keep in mind when following this sequence. Historic contexts usually have been developed in some form for the identification of properties. It is possible, though, that the contexts will need to be further developed for evaluation. The assessment of integrity is the final step in the sequence and should not be used as an initial step with which to screen properties.

Since decisions regarding the evaluation of properties involves placing properties in historic contexts, the more that is known about a given context, the better the evaluation decisions about particular properties will be. Evaluation decisions can be made on the basis of incomplete data, but it is wise not to make them without some information on historic contexts, significance, and their component property types. A decision that a given property is not significant should never be made without access to a reasonable body of data on relevant historic contexts, since such an uninformed decision may result in the property's destruction without attention to its historic values.

When an evaluation must be made without a firm understanding of the relevant historic contexts, however, it should be made on the basis of as much relevant data as it is possible to accumulate. There should be full recognition that it may result in the destruction of a property that might later be found to be very significant, on the basis of complete

survey results, or in the investment of money and other resources in a property later found to lack historic value.

A statement of significance, whether designed to show that a property is or is not significant, should be developed as a reasoned argument, first identifying the historic context or contexts to which the property could relate, next discussing the property types within the context and their relevant characteristics, and then showing how the property in question does or does not have the characteristics required to qualify it as part of the context.

In order to decide whether a property is significant within its historic context, determine:

- the facet of history of the local area, state, or the nation that the property represents;
- whether that facet of pre-contact or post-contact history is significant;
- whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context;
- how the property illustrates that history; and
- whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of pre-contact or post-contact history with which it is associated.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The level of context of archeological sites significant for their information potential depends on the scope of the applicable research design. For example, a late Mississippian village site may yield information in a research design concerning one settlement system on a regional scale, while in another research design it may reveal information of local importance concerning a single group's stone tool manufacturing techniques or house forms. It is a question of how the available information potential is likely to be used.

STATE CONTEXT

Pre-contact and many early colonial sites are not often considered to have "State" significance, *per se*, largely because States are relatively recent political entities and usually do not correspond closely either to Native American political territories or cultural areas or to U.S. lands prior to statehood. Numerous sites, however, may be of significance to a large region that might geographically encompass parts of one, or usually several, States. Pre-contact resources that might be of State significance include regional sites that provide a diagnostic assemblage of artifacts for a particular cultural group or time period or that provide chronological control (specific dates or relative order in time) for a series of cultural groups.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

A property with national significance helps us to understand the history of the nation by illustrating the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, its architectural type or style, or information potential. It must be of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the history of the nation. Awatovi Ruins in Navajo County, Arizona, is an example of a pre-contact site of national significance. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966, Awatovi, meaning "high place of the bow," was one of the largest and most important of the five villages of Tusayan. Settled during the late twelfth century, it was the site of at least two thriving Hopi villages. A post-contact site that is of national significance is Mission Santa Ines in Santa Barbara County, California. This National Historic Landmark represents one of the most intact physical records of a colonial mission institution in the western United States. Archeological information recovered from Mission Santa Ines can shed light on the history of this diverse mission com-

munity and the relationship of this Spanish colony to world economic networks. (See the previous section, "What if an archeological property is nationally significant?")

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL OR OVERLOOKED SITES

Archeological properties which obviously stand out within the landscape, such as the ruins of southwestern pueblos and the mounds and earthworks of the mid-continent, may clearly convey their significance simply because they are visible. It is no surprise that archeologists have spent a lot of energy on researching and writing about these salient sites (e.g. Tainter and Tainter 1996:7). However, it is clear from many studies that small sites also yield important information. Many of the arguments made by Talmage and others (1977) in "The Importance of Small, Surface, and Disturbed Sites as Sources of Significant Archeological Data" still hold. For example, demonstrating the significance of small sites on the Colorado Plateau, Alan Sullivan (1996) has looked at the evidence of wild-resource production from two non-architectural sites along the eastern south rim of the Grand Canyon. The most obvious features at these sites are piles of fire-cracked rocks. Several things suggest that these are production locations—the form of the rock piles, paleobotanical contents, and patterned artifacts, including manos and metates and Tusayan Grayware. There are no fragments of trough metates, a form associated with maize processing. In the Upper Basin trough metates are found exclusively at architectural sites. Sullivan (1996:154) surmises that "these patterned differences in metate form support the hypothesis that the role of wild resources in Western Anasazi subsistence economies has been underestimated" because our economic models are based on data skewed toward consumption rather than production locales and assemblages.

Sullivan states that archeologists have been remiss in not fully evaluating the contexts of subsistence remains. Because we have focused all our attention on sites of food consumption (the large Pueblo sites with architecture) rather than on sites of production (including these small sites), we have misinterpreted the role of wild resources among the Western Anasazi. The editors (Tainter and Tainter 1996:17) of a recent volume summarize his point this way:

Sullivan makes the important suggestion that we have misunderstood Puebloan subsistence because we have focused our research on locations where food was consumed (pueblos) rather than locations where it was produced. The latter may be small, ephemeral artifact scatters. Many archaeologists overlook the importance of these small sites [See also Sullivan, Tainter, and Hardesty 1999; Tainter 1998].

Overlooking the significance of small sites may skew our understanding of past lifeways as those sites not only receive less research attention, but also are destroyed without being recorded thoroughly because they are "written off" as ineligible for listing in the National Register. Such losses point up the need to continuously reexamine historic contexts and allow new discoveries to challenge our ideas about the past. The development of local, statewide, and national historic contexts is also important because these contexts are used to judge significance by developing research agendas for all types of sites. If no historic context exists which relates to a specific property, a site's significance may be difficult to distinguish and consequently, the site may be determined ineligible and/or destroyed.

Evaluators of archeological properties using the National Register Criteria should be aware of new discoveries and developments that affect historic contexts and take them into account during site evaluation.

It is also important to consider significance before considering integrity. At Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri, Smith (1994:96) developed a regional context through a combined cultural, historical, and landscape approach. The context assists in identifying sites that best represent the range and variety of culture history. Smith found that the most difficult part in devising such a context was the integration of the historic context with the archeological remains. Smith used site types as the key in an approach that could be used as a model for approaching the evaluation and management of common site types. In developing the context for the Fort Leonard Wood settler community, Smith identified different types of settlers with purposes ranging from subsistence to cash cropping and characterized associated sites according to their archeological visibility, signature, and sensitivity. Some sites, such as twentieth-century tenant sites, have high visibility, easily identified signatures, and low sensitivity. It would be important to examine some but by no means all of this common type of site. (See also Peacock and Patrick 1997 for a discussion of common site types and information potential). Other sites, such as those of early squatters, have very low visibility, low signatures (that is, they are difficult to identify), and very high sensitivity because they are extremely rare and would provide important information. Even a damaged site could address research questions if it were a less common type. In a region that is very poorly known, for example, the investigation even of deflated sites may yield information potential for 1) basic archeological questions about use of the region and 2) baseline data on site condition with which to evaluate other similar sites in the region.

EVALUATING ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES UNDER THE CRITERIA

The use of Criteria A, B, and C for archeological sites is appropriate in limited circumstances and has never been supported as a universal application of the criteria. However, it is important to consider the applicability of criteria other than D when evaluating archeological properties. The preparer should consider as well whether, in addition to research significance, a site or district has traditional, social or religious significance to a particular group or community. It is important to note that under Criteria A, B, and C the archeological property must have demonstrated its ability to convey its significance, as opposed to sites eligible under Criterion D, where only the potential to yield information is required.

CRITERION A: EVENT(S) AND BROAD PATTERNS OF EVENTS

Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A—the property's specific association must be considered important as well. Often, a comparative framework is necessary to determine if a site is considered an important example of an event or pattern of events.

1. Identify the event(s) with which the property is associated. Generally for archeological properties this is demonstrated primarily through specific historic contexts. Archeological evidence supports the linkage. Event or events include:

- a specific event marking an important moment in American (including local) history (e.g., a battle, treaty signing, court decision); or

- a series of linked events or a historical trend (e.g., a military campaign, relocation of Native Americans to missions, establishment of a town, growth of a city's fishing industry, a major migration, establishment of a new cultural or political system, emergence of agriculture).

2. Document the importance of the event(s) within the broad pattern(s) of history. For example, the nomination of a Revolutionary War battle site, at a minimum, should include a discussion of the importance of the battle and its relevance to the Revolutionary War. Note that broad patterns of our history (including local history) are the same as what the National Register calls historic contexts, which are defined as relevant historic themes set within a time period and geographic region.

3. Demonstrate the strength of association of the property to the event or patterns of events. In order to do this, the property must have existed at the time of and be directly associated with the event or pattern of events. A mission built 50 years after the Pueblo Revolt would probably have no direct association with the Pueblo Revolt. A mission that was abandoned as a result of the Pueblo Revolt, on the other hand, would have a direct association.

4. Assess the integrity of the property. Under Criterion A, a property must convey its historic significance. For example, archeological properties must have well-preserved features, artifacts, and intra-site patterning in order to illustrate a specific event or pattern of events in history. Refer to the section "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity," on page 40 for an example of when a site would or would not be eligible under Criterion A due to integrity of setting.

Archeological sites that are recognized "type" sites for specific archeological complexes or time periods are often eligible under Criterion A. Because they define archeological complexes or cultures or time periods, type sites are directly associated with the events and broad patterns of history. In addition, archeological sites that define the chronology of a region are directly associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history.

Properties that have yielded important information in the past and that no longer retain additional research potential, such as completely excavated archeological sites, must be assessed essentially as historic sites under Criterion A. Such sites must be significant for associative values related to: 1) the importance of the data gained; or 2) the impact of the property's role in the history of the development of anthropology/ archeology or other relevant disciplines. Like other historic properties, the site must retain the ability to convey its association as the former repository of important information, the location of historic events, or the representation of important trends. For instance, a completely excavated pre-contact quarry site known to have been the only quarry site utilized by Native Americans in a northeastern state has revealed important information concerning the seasonal rounds of Native groups, and the procurement and reduction of local lithic materials. Information about how mining materials from this quarry functioned within the overall cultural system of the area and affected settlement and subsistence practices and the intact physical environment of the site convey its importance as the best example of pre-contact industry and commerce in this locale. The quarry is visible, located in a remote area, and maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The site would be eligible at the local level of

significance under Criterion A, but not D. The site may not be eligible at the state level of significance under Criterion A, as it may not exemplify an important quarry, comparatively, for the region.

Some sites may be listed for their significance in the history of archeology. In Colorado, the first Basketmaker II rockshelter excavated is listed under Criterion A at the state level for archeology. House types and domestic features were identified archeologically here for the first time. The rockshelter, excavated in LaPlata County by Earle Morris in 1938, is also listed for Criterion D because at least half of the midden remains and there is likely to be information there on the transition from the Archaic to Basketmaker adaptations.

The Yamasee Indian towns in the South Carolina Low Country are

eligible under Criterion A as well as D as part of the first Indian land reservation in South Carolina. The Yamasee played a key role in the defense of South Carolina against the Spanish from 1684 to 1715.

A cultural landscape which includes both traditional cultural places and archeological sites may be eligible under Criteria A and D for its significance in the areas of Ethnic Heritage and Archeology. In an example from California, a landscape containing a village site and additional cultural features, as well as natural features of oak groves and grasslands, demonstrates the management of hunted and gathered resources through burning to promote particular environments. One of several research questions identified concerned the relationship between inland and coastal sites in the region.



Figure 6: Listed under Criteria A and D, the Charles Forte site (38BU51) is near Beaufort, South Carolina. The fort was built in 1562 and represents the first European occupation of South Carolina.
(J.M. Rhett)

The Multiple Property Submission (MPS) "Precontact American Indian Earthworks, 500 BC - AD 1650" for Minnesota creates registration requirements for earthworks under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The following two examples demonstrate the requirements.

Site X was first mapped in 1885 and contains more than 60 mounds and earthworks. A village site appears to be immediately associated with the site. Several of the mounds have looter's holes in them but the site has never been plowed. The site is still wooded and there is no recent development on or near the site. It is essentially in pristine condition. This site has excellent integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association, and could therefore be nominated to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D.

Site Y consisted of at least 225 earthworks and mounds and associated village site. It is the type site for a Late Pre-Contact context. However, the site has been extensively plowed, several factories have been built on it, and it is within an industrial park. Although the location of the mounds have been relocated using aerial photography and remote sensing, most have been destroyed. There is some evidence, however, that there are still some intact materials at the site. In this case, the site is not eligible under Criteria A or C because integrity of design, setting, and feeling are very poor and integrity of materials and association are merely acceptable. However it is eligible under Criterion D if the mound group and village are considered one site because together they still hold significant research potential.

A site determined eligible under Criteria A and D under this Multiple Property Submission cover document is eligible under Criterion A because it typifies a distinctive type of site that is part of the broader pattern associated with the emergence of agriculture along the margin of the eastern Plains and increasing population nucleation after circa 1100 A.D. For further examples of sites listed under Criterion A, see the "Summary of Significance" for Cannonball Ruins and Fort Davis under "Narrative Statement of Significance," in Section V of this bulletin.

state, or national historic context. Under Criterion B, a property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person's life. An illustrative property is directly linked to the person and to the reason why that person is considered to be important. In most cases, a monument built to commemorate the accomplishments of a judge, for example, important in this nation's history would not be eligible for listing in the National Register. (For exceptions to this general rule refer to the "Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties" discussion in *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*) The courthouse where the judge worked and wrote his opinions, on the other hand, may be eligible under Criterion B.

2. Discuss the importance of the individual within the relevant historic context(s). The person associated with the property must be individually significant and not just a member of a profession, class, or social or ethnic group. For example, a doctor who is known to have been important in the settlement and early development of a community would be important under Criterion B. A person who is known to have been a doctor but with no special professional or community standing would not be important under Criterion B.

3. Demonstrate the strength of association between the person and the property. Generally, properties should be associated with the activities, events, etc. for which the person is important. For example, the lab where a renowned scientist developed his inventions would be more strongly associated with the scientist than the apartment house where he lived. The importance or relevance of the property in comparison to other properties associated with the person should be addressed. Properties that pre- or post-date an individual's significant accomplishments usually are not eligible under Criterion B.

CRITERION B: IMPORTANT PERSONS

In order to qualify under Criterion B, the persons associated with the property must be individually significant within a historic context. The known major villages of individual Native Americans who were important during the contact period or later may qualify under Criterion B. As with all Criterion B properties, the individual associated with the property must have made some specific important contribution to

history. Examples include sites significantly associated with Chief Joseph and Geronimo.

1. Identify the important person or persons associated with the property. (For in-depth guidance on nominating a property under Criterion B, refer to the National Register bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons*) "Persons significant in our past" refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local,

4. Address the property's integrity. Sufficient integrity implies that the essential physical features during its association with the person's life are intact. If the property is a site that had no material cultural remains, then the setting must be intact. Under Criterion B, archeological properties need to be in good condition with excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships. An effective test is to ask if the person would recognize the property. If "no," then integrity may be insufficient to qualify under Criterion B. Refer to "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity," in Section IV of this bulletin.

The Puckshunubbee-Haley Site in Madison County, Mississippi, is listed under both Criteria B and D as the residence site (without standing structures) of two significant individuals: Puckshunubbee, an important Choctaw chief from about 1801 to 1824, and pioneer Major David W. Haley, who purchased the chief's house after his death and was central to land negotiations with the Choctaw. This three-acre property also contains a Late Mississippian mound.

The farm site where a famous scientist lived for several years when she was a young woman is now in the middle of a modern day housing development. Several other properties associated with this scientist's career and her birthplace are already listed on the National Register. In addition, research and excavations have shown that the site is highly disturbed. This site would not be eligible under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

The Modoc Lava Beds Archaeological District in California is listed under Criteria A, B, and D. Under A, this 46,780-acre district is associated with the Modoc War of 1872-73 and contains places of traditional cultural significance to the Modoc people. Eligibility under B is for association with Captain Jack, the principal Modoc leader during the war, for the areas of significance: ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American, and MILITARY. Important information under Criterion D is associated with chronology; settlement and subsis-

tence; exchange relationships; military architecture; art and religion. The Modoc Lava beds were a major geographic crossroads for the far western United States. The role of the district's inhabitants in controlling the distribution of obsidian from the Medicine Lake Highland volcanic field is one of the specific research topics.

The Kukaniloko Birth Site in Hawaii is listed under A, B, and D for, "ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric; ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native Hawaiian; SOCIAL HISTORY; POLITICS-GOVERNMENT; and RELIGION.

Kukaniloko is a celebrated place set aside for the birth of high ranking chiefs, marked by large basalt stones. Once part of a larger religious complex, Kukaniloko continues to be visited by Hawaiians who occasionally leave offerings. It is associated with a number of prominent chiefs born there. The nomination states that important information may be gathered from the analysis of the boulders and petroglyphs, which are thought to have astronomical significance.

CRITERION C: DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND WORK OF A MASTER

To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet at least one of the following requirements: the property must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

A Significant and Distinguishable Entity Whose Components May Lack Individual Distinction. This portion of Criterion C refers to districts. For detailed information on districts, refer to the National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.



Figure 7: The bedrock mortars and rock alignment on a bedrock base mark a work area or former above-ground structure in the Modoc Lava Beds Archaeological District in Tulelake County, California, part of the Lava Beds National Monument. (Janet P. Eidsness)

The above requirements should be viewed within the context of the intent of Criterion C; that is, to distinguish those properties that are significant as representatives of the human expression of culture or technology (especially architecture, artistic value, landscape architecture, and engineering).

1. Identify the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or method of construction, master or craftsman, or the high artistic value of the property. Distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction are illustrated in one or more ways, including:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources, such as a sugar mill with associated archeological remains that is representative of eighteenth-century Caribbean sugar mills;
- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class, such as the well-preserved ruins of an 1860s brewery that was designed and built to produce one type of ale;
- The evolution of that class, or the transition between the classes of resources, such as the well-preserved sites of four adjacent

shipyards, each representing a different time period in clipper ship building.

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. If a well-preserved, eighteenth-century pottery kiln site, such as the Mt. Sheppard, North Carolina pottery, illustrates how a particular type of exceptional pottery was produced by a renowned pottery manufacturer, then it would qualify under Criterion C.

High artistic value may take a variety of forms including community design or planning, landscaping, engineering and works of art. A property with high artistic value must (when compared to similar resources) fully express an aesthetic ideal of a particular concept of design. The well-preserved ruins of a building that was used as a hospital and still

has intact walls covered with pictures and graffiti drawn by Civil War soldiers who stayed there would be eligible under Criterion C.

2. Discuss the importance of the property given the historic contexts that are relevant to the property and the applicability of Criterion C. Note that the work of an unidentified craftsman or builder is eligible if the work (usually a building or structure) rises above the level of workmanship of other similar or thematically-related properties. As a result, comparison with other properties is usually required to make the case of eligibility under Criterion C.



Figures 8 and 9: Florida's New Smyrna Sugar Mill ruins (left) (Florida State News Bureau) and Seven Towers Pueblo (above), nominated under the Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS in Colorado (Richard Fuller), are good examples of archeological properties with significant standing architectural and subsurface archeological components.

For example, a colonial plantation site may have standing buildings that are excellent examples of a rare form of colonial construction. To illustrate this, Colonial-period construction methods need to be discussed to a level of detail sufficient to demonstrate that the construction methods seen at the example plantation are rare.

3. Evaluate how strongly the property illustrates the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or method of construction, master or craftsman, or the high artistic value of the property. For example, an archeological property with a stand-

ing structure that was used as a stage stop for the Butterfield Overland Mail service may qualify under Criterion A but not be eligible under Criterion C because the structure is not representative of the stage stops that were actually built to service the stages and mail carriers.

4. Address the integrity of the property. To meet the integrity requirement of Criterion C, an archeological property must have remains that are well-preserved and clearly illustrate the design and construction of the building or structure. An exception to the above-ground rule is structures that were inten-

tionally built below the ground. For example, many industrial complexes, such as brick manufacturing or mining sites, contain potentially significant architectural or engineering remains below ground. Another exception might be found at archeological sites that contained relatively intact architectural remains buried through either cultural or natural processes. Thus, well-preserved architectural remains that were uncovered by archeological excavation might be considered eligible under Criterion C. Refer to "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity" in Section IV of this bulletin.

A late Mississippian village that illustrates the important concepts in pre-contact community design and planning will qualify. A Hopewellian mound, if it is an important example of mound building construction techniques, would qualify as a method or type of construction. A Native American irrigation system modified for use by Europeans could be eligible if it illustrates the technology of either or both periods of construction. Properties that are important representatives of the aesthetic values of a cultural group, such as petroglyphs and ground drawings by Native Americans, are generally eligible.

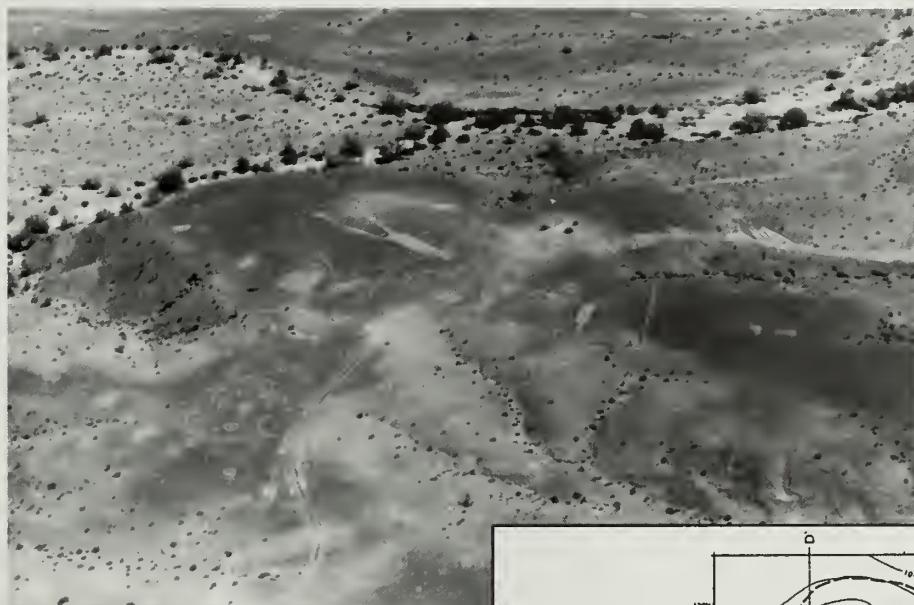


Figure 10: The Blythe Intaglios in California represent a property with high artistic value.

(Bureau of Land Management)

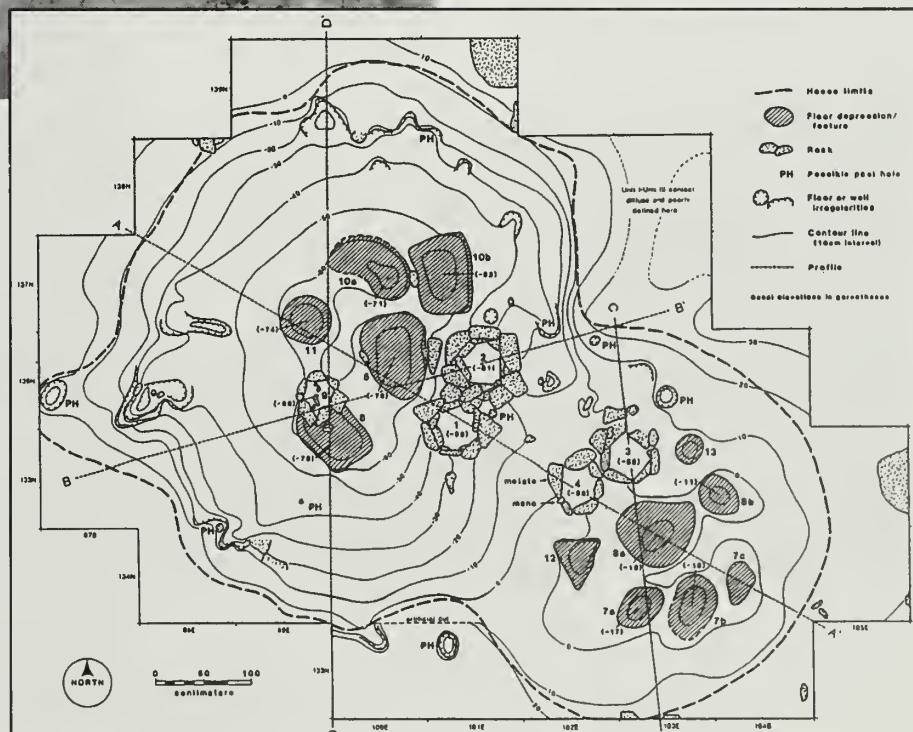


Figure 11: At the multicomponent Yarmony Archaeological Site in Colorado, the 7000 year old Early Archaic pithouses (such as the one shown here) are exemplary buildings in their age, complexity of features, artifact associations, and physical integrity. This site is listed under Criterion C for architecture and Criterion D for archaeology. (Figure from Michael Metcalf and Kevin Black, *Southwestern Lore* 54(1) 1988)

The Beattie Mound Group in downtown Rockford, Illinois, is eligible under Criteria C and D for architecture and archeology. The mound group embodies distinctive characteristics of the earthwork type of construction in three forms: conical, linear, and turtle effigy. This group is unusual in representing a variety of forms in a small area. These mounds are part of the "Effigy Mound" tradition of the Upper Mississippi Valley, which dates from about A.D. 300-1100.

An archeological district in Colorado is listed at the state level of significance under Criteria C and D for architecture and archeology. The district contains at least 24 sites dating from A.D. 975-1150. These sites include rock shelters with coursed masonry features, rock shelters with wall alignments, rock shelters without architectural features, open masonry which incorporate boulders/rocks outcrops into room features, and mesa top sites with alignments. Research questions focus on the relationship of the district to related sites in the Four Corners region. As a frontier community established during a time of dynamic cultural change, this district may establish the extreme northern extension of an important culture area. The boundary contains a complete environmental profile from the mesa top down slope to the creek.

The archeological remains of a seventeenth-century integrated iron production facility are important at the state level of significance as they represent the earliest example of this type of facility in the state. Road construction has disturbed only a portion of the site, however, the major activity areas are not dis-

cernable archeologically due to this disturbance. This site is not eligible under Criterion C as an example of the first phase in the evolution of iron production facilities in this locale, but may still be eligible under Criterion D if other areas of the site are intact enough to produce important information.

In Alaska, a cedar dugout canoe more than 29 feet long is listed as a structure and a site. Its historic function is Transportation/water-related; it is not currently in use. In fact, it was never finished by the Tlingit Indian(s) who began construction sometime before 1920. Because it is unfinished, it shows part of the construction process that would not be apparent in a finished canoe. It is an example of an early Northern type of Indian canoe with a distinctive profile. When it was listed in 1989, it was the only partially finished Native canoe of this type found *in situ* in southeast Alaska. The canoe is eligible under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type—the Northern canoe; and method of construction—the unfinished canoe retains construction elements usually lost in a completed canoe. The construction site itself is preserved as the tree stump from which the log was cut is intact and exhibits saw marks that help date the construction to no earlier than the late nineteenth century. The site has the potential to yield important

information about the use of the forest by Tlingit peoples and about the construction of canoes during the last decades when they were being made. Archeological investigations at the site are likely to yield artifacts or features associated with manufacture.

CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Criterion D requires that a property "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." Most properties listed under Criterion D are archeological sites and districts, although extant structures and buildings may be significant for their information potential under this criterion. To qualify under Criterion D, a property must meet two basic requirements:

- The property must have, or have had, information that can contribute to our understanding of human history of any time period;
- The information must be considered important.



Figure 12: Leluh Ruins, located on Leluh Island, Kosrae State, Federated States of Micronesia, includes massive basalt walls, high chief's compounds, a royal tomb and other sacred compounds, several streets, a canal system and extensive archeological deposits. The site is listed under Criteria A, C, and D as it is associated with the rise of complex society in the Pacific, contains a distinctive form of architecture in its stacked basalt prisms and blocks, and the associated archeological remains may address a wide range of important research questions. (R. Cordy)

Nominations should outline the type of important information that a property is likely to yield as shaped by the applicable research topics. To do this, the property must have the necessary kinds and configuration of data sets and integrity to address important research questions.

Specific questions may change but there are a number of categories of questions that are used routinely to frame research designs in terms of anthropological observations of societies. Such general topics include but are not limited to: economics of subsistence, technology and trade;

There are five primary steps in a Criterion D evaluation.

1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archeological, historical, or ecological information.
2. Identify the historic context(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archeological framework in which to evaluate the property.
3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address.
4. Taking archeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions.
5. Identify the important information that an archeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

Application of Criterion D requires that the important information which an archeological property may yield must be anticipated at the time of evaluation. Archeological techniques and methods have improved greatly even in the few decades since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The questions that archeologists ask have changed and become, in many cases, more detailed and more sophisticated. The history of archeology is full of examples of important information being gleaned from sites previously thought unimportant. Because important information and methods for acquiring it change through time, it may be necessary to reassess historic contexts and site evaluations periodically.

Changing perceptions of significance are simply a matter of the normal course of all social sciences and humanities as they evolve and develop new areas of study. What constitutes "information important in prehistory or history" changes with archeological and historical theory, method, and technique.

land use and settlement; social and political organization; ideology, religion, and cosmology; paleo-environmental reconstruction; and ecological adaptation. In addition, a category of questions that relate to improvement to archeological methodology should be considered. For other general categories see

the National Park Service *Thematic Framework* (NPS 1996), available at <www.cr.nps.gov/history/thematic.html>.

Through the disciplined study of the archeological record and supporting information, archeologists can provide answers to certain important questions about the past that are unobtainable from other sources. Archeological inquiry generally contributes to our understanding of the past in three ways. It:

- describes, records, and reconstructs past lifeways across time and space;
- tests new hypotheses about past activities; and
- reinforces, alters, or challenges current assumptions about the past.

The Mt. Jasper Lithic Source in Coos County, New Hampshire, is listed under "ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric; and INDUSTRY," for its contribution to the understanding of lithic technology and, secondarily, for its contribution to understanding settlement and exchange patterns. The lithic source area contains places where a rare and high quality raw material was found, mined, and made into tools essential for survival by hunter-gatherers from ca. 7000 BC



Figure 13: The Shenk's Ferry Site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, an important contact period village site, was excavated in the 1930s and 1970s. It was listed in the National Register in 1982 without additional excavations. (Archaeology Laboratory, WPMM, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

to A.D. 1500. The recovery of tools made from Mt. Jasper rhyolite at sites distant from the source shows it widespread use.

In the southern Idaho uplands, a large district significant at the state level encompasses the drainages of two creeks and represents 6000 years of occupation. Site types in this high desert sagebrush-grass-juniper environment include rockshelters and caves, rock art sites, campsites, lithic scatters, workshops, and rock alignments. Important research questions under Criterion D concern the arrival of the Shoshoni in southern Idaho, the relationship of the area people to the Fremont residents in Utah, and the function of various types of rock alignments.

The Big Sioux Prehistoric Prairie Procurement System Archeological District contains a representative sample of the best preserved elements of a hunting and gathering system in the northwest Iowa plains from 10,000 to 200 years ago. It includes large and small sites, plowed and unplowed, and material on all types of landforms in the river valley. This discontiguous district's 30 sites are stretched along 15 miles of river terraces and blufftops. They include: late base camps; deeply-buried early Archaic camps; and procurement sites from all pre-contact time periods. The nomination argues that there is a common bias toward emphasizing individual sites, especially large and spectacular sites. Small, temporarily occupied sites seem to be the first to fall out of research designs. Small sites may appear to produce little information because broad cultural patterns cannot be reconstructed from one small site. However, small sites, especially single-component sites may contain detailed information which is unobtainable from larger, multi-component sites. Without the context of a larger subsistence and settlement system, small sites may appear meaningless but in a well-developed context, their significance can be assessed realistically. Base camps must be connected with tem-

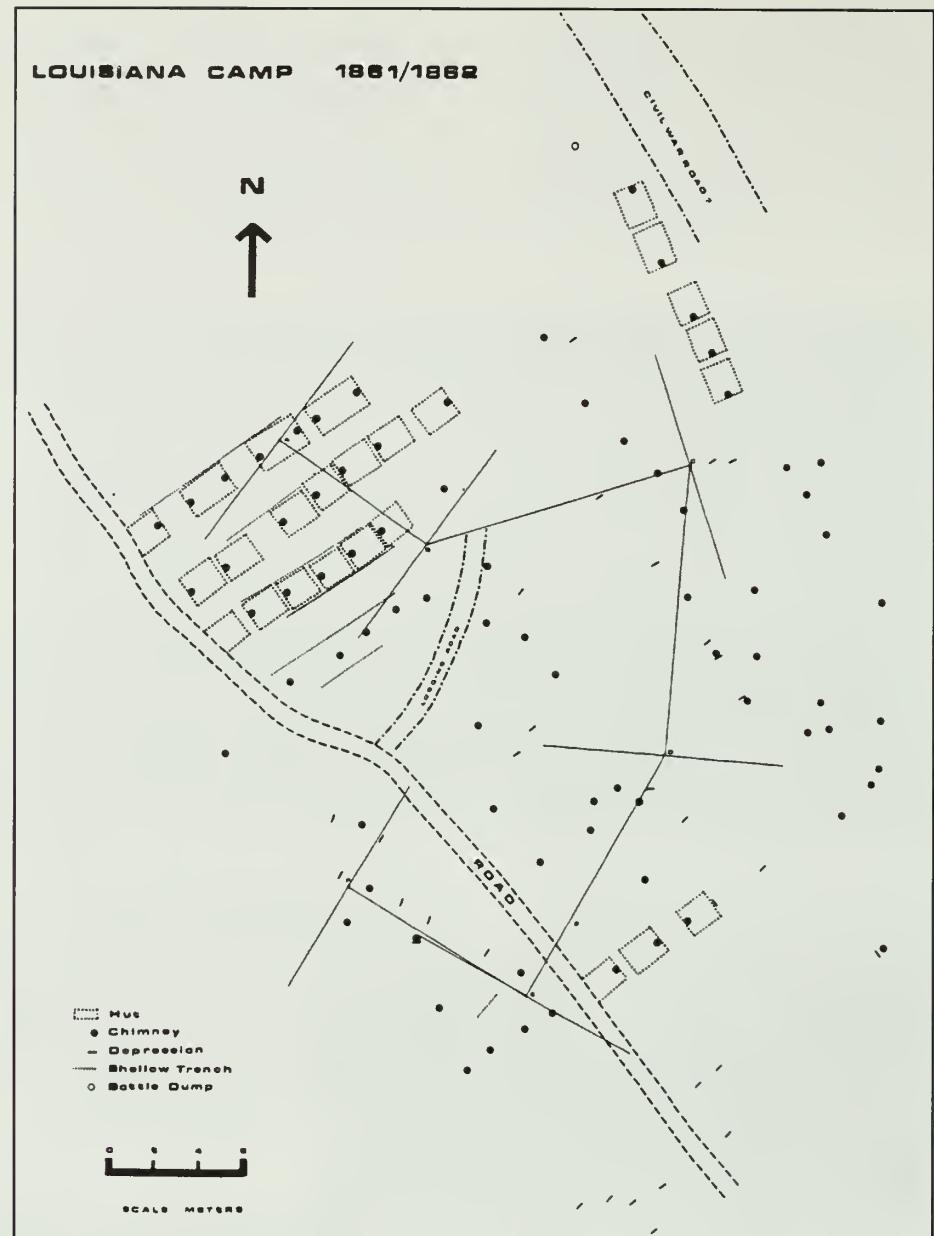


Figure 14: Because the recorded surface manifestations were obvious at Camp Carondelet, Prince William County, Virginia, archeological excavations were not required to list this Civil War encampment under Criterion D. (Jan Townsend)

porary sites in order to reconstruct the whole settlement system.

If archeological studies were conducted previously at a site, additional test excavation may not be required before preparing a National Register nomination. For example, the Shenk's Ferry site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (a contact period village dating from the sixteenth century), was excavated in the early 1930s and in the 1970s and was listed in the National

Register in 1982 without additional field investigations.

The patterning of artifacts and features on the ground surface of some properties may be sufficient to warrant nominating them to the National Register. If this is the case, then demonstrating the presence of intact subsurface artifact or feature patterning through test excavations may not be required. That is, there is no mandatory testing of sites to determine their significance. For

example, Camp Carondelet in Prince William County, Virginia, the 1861-1862 winter camp of a Louisiana brigade, was listed in the National Register without excavations. This Civil War camp, which is evidenced by above-ground patterning of hut outlines, chimney falls, trash pits, roads, and rifle pits has sufficient surface information to justify a statement of significance. Field work included mapping the above camp features and noting the location of artifacts visible on the surface of the ground and in and around holes dug by relic hunters. Similarly, mounds or earthworks such as those of the Effigy Mound tradition of the Upper Mississippi Valley would not require intrusive testing for a convincing statement of significance to be argued based on analogy with similar excavated properties.

At the John Dickinson house, a National Historic Landmark located near Dover, Delaware, ground-penetrating radar was used to locate subsurface evidence of outbuildings, barns, and other features prior to the reconstruction of this eighteenth-century plantation's architecture (Bevan 1981). At Fort Benning, Georgia, electromagnetic, magnetic, and GPR investigations at the Creek town of Upatoi revealed highly patterned subsurface features interpreted as probably graves. The use of non-destructive techniques provided evidence of subsurface remains and raised the priority of site protection as a land management concern (Briuer et al. 1997).

Data Sets

Data sets, or data categories, are groups of information. Data sets are defined by the archeologist, taking into consideration the type of artifacts and features at the property, the research questions posed, and the analytical approach that is used. Whatever their theoretical orientation, all archeologists look at patterns in the archeological record. It is the evaluation or analysis of data sets and their patterning within the framework of research questions that yields information. Data sets

can be types of artifacts (such as ceramics, glass, or tools), archeological features (such as privies, trash middens, or tailings piles), or patterned relationships between artifacts, features, soil stratigraphy, or above-ground remains. A graveyard, for example, might contain at least three data sets: the human remains, items buried with the deceased, and the arrangement of the graves within the cemetery.

Data sets that are known or expected to be represented at the property should be described. If the property is a district and there are multiple data sets (which is likely), then each of the kinds of data sets should be described. The data sets represented at each site may be presented in tabular form or in a matrix. The data sets described in this section must be consistent with the artifact and feature information included in the "Narrative Description" of the site. For example, if a chronology data set is described, then the property must have data (such as time-diagnostic artifacts) that can be used to address chronology. If there is a data set, or data sets, linked to a research topic of non-local exchange systems, for example, then there must be evidence of such activities represented in the archeological deposits.

Important Information and Research Questions

What are important questions in archeology? Even if a current list of important research questions existed (that archeologists could agree upon), the questions would still change as the discipline evolves and certain questions are answered and others are asked. Moreover, as research questions of the future cannot be anticipated, the kinds of data necessary to answer them cannot be determined with certainty. Thus, the research potential of a historic property must be evaluated in light of current issues in archeology, anthropology, history, and other disciplines of study (Ferguson 1977). The list of important research questions does not need to be lengthy or

exhaustive. Examples of the kinds of research questions anticipated may be provided. A single important question is sufficient.

Theoretical positions on and pragmatic debates about important research questions are expressed at professional archeological conferences and in the professional literature and journals. For example, the Society for Historical Archeology sponsored a plenary session titled "Questions that Count in Archeology" at its annual meeting in 1987. This session addressed the issue of which theoretical frameworks or general research topics will generate the most important questions for post-contact archeology (e.g. Deagan 1988). From a theoretical viewpoint, Kathleen Deagan (1988:9), for example, makes the case that the questions that "count cannot be answered by either historical or archeological data alone, or through simple comparisons of two data categories." Rather than simply reinforcing other documentary sources, the interpretation of archeological evidence provides a supplementary and complementary record of the past. Other questions that count are those that apply archeological techniques to answering history-based questions about which there is inadequate documentation. In fact, to date, this has been post-contact archeology's most successful scholarly contribution (Deagan 1988:9). According to Deagan (1988:9), "other questions appropriate to the unique capabilities of historical archeology focus on understanding general cultural phenomena that transcend specific time and space."

A nomination should provide a clear link between the contexts, the research questions, and the data found at the property. Whatever the theoretical orientation of the archeologist, the connection between the archeological data and the important questions should be explicit in the National Register nomination.

One way to link archeological remains with research questions is through middle-range theories that connect the empirical world with generalized hypotheses (Leone 1988;

Merton 1967; Binford 1977, 1981a, 1981b; Thomas 1983a, 1983b; South 1977, 1988). The middle-range and general theories should follow from and be consistent with the information presented in the discussion of historic contexts.

As noted above, there is no set outline that must be followed in describing research questions within the narrative statement of significance. General theories and the more specific hypotheses that shape the research questions, for example, may be presented in the historic context discussion and simply referenced during the description of important research questions. The National Register nomination should include a clear and concise presentation of the required information. The specific format for doing this will be determined in large part by the nature of the archeological property and its information potential.

Archeologists have recognized the importance of comparative information from a regional data base in making effective eligibility decisions. This is especially true when dealing with large numbers of a common resource type that have not been evaluated, such as nineteenth-century farmsteads or stone circles. A regional perspective provides a logical framework in which to evaluate seemingly "mundane" or "redundant" historic properties (e.g., Hardesty 1990; McManamon 1990; Peacock and Patrick 1997; Smith 1990; Wilson 1990).

Preparing Multiple Property Submission cover documents may also help solve the problems encountered with the eligibility of "redundant" resources. The format of the multiple property document may serve as a research design that specifies significance, important information, documenting protocols and identification strategies for particular types of resources that are worthy of preservation. For instance, registration requirements specify eligibility requirements. (For further guidance on multiple property submissions, see the National Register

bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*).

A good example of a regional study proposed in National Register documentation is the Multiple Property Submission, "Native American Archaeological Sites of the Oregon Coast." In the cover document, several sets of research topics and questions are presented at local, regional, and national scales of research. Topics used to evaluate the eligibility of individual sites include: how have Oregon Coast environments been occupied and/or used by Native Americans varied through space and time; when and how did coastal adaptations develop along the Oregon Coast; how did Oregon Coast settlement and subsistence change through time; when did ethnographic patterns first develop on the Oregon Coast; how did Euroamerican colonization affect Oregon Coast Native Americans and how did Native Americans affect the course of colonization; and questions related to general archeological method and theory.

Under each of these topics are more detailed questions. The Multiple Property Submission cover document recognizes that the study of individual sites creates the building blocks for regional models and ultimately for more general and broadly applicable archeological and anthropological method and theory. Regional research topics that can be addressed through the comparative study of individual sites include the following: 1) Changes in Oregon coast environments through time; 2) Antiquity of coastal adaptations; 3) Regional developments in settlement and subsistence; 4) Origins and development of ethnographic cultural patterns; and 5) Effects of European contact and colonization on Native Americans and their resources.

General topics of broad importance are addressed in a comparative framework. Four such topics are extensions of the regional questions. These are: 1) Environmental Change and Human Adaptations; 2) Coastal

Adaptations and Maritime Cultural Ecology; 3) Cultural Complexity and its origins; and 4) "European radiation" and indigenous societies.

When evaluating sites within a regional perspective, the following kinds of information should be presented:

- definition of the region or community under consideration;
- relative estimate of how many other similar properties were once located within the region;
- identification, where applicable, of surviving standing structures or sites;
- evaluation of level of archeological investigation of similar properties; and the
- outline of the documentary, ethnographic, or other supporting evidence related to the property.

To systematically evaluate properties, National Register nomination preparers often use an evaluation matrix, especially for pre-contact archeological properties. This approach to evaluation can also be particularly useful for evaluating the scientific or information potential of a post-contact archeological property. Donald L. Hardesty describes the development of a significance evaluation matrix in his 1988 publication, *The Archeology of Mining and Miners: A View From the Silver State*. Although Hardesty's focus is on mining properties, the process that Hardesty calls "a logical questioning framework" is applicable to all kinds of archeology properties (1990:48).

In Hardesty's evaluation matrix the vertical axis comprises key areas of research (such as demography, technology, economics, social organization, and ideology) while the horizontal axis describes three research levels (world system, region, and locality) where questions about the past may be addressed. The specific features of an evaluation matrix are determined taking into consideration the theoretical framework, middle range theories linking the data sets

to the relevant research questions, the research questions or topics, and the data sets represented at the property. In this example, a post-contact archeological property would be eligible for the National Register if its archeological record contains information with sufficient integrity that can be used to address one of the topics within the evaluation matrix. If the information at the site cannot be used to address these research themes, then the property may not be eligible for the National Register.

Archeological properties that fall between the clearly eligible and the clearly ineligible are the most difficult to evaluate for inclusion in the National Register. Moreover, it is important to realize that professional archeologists, historians, and architectural historians may disagree on the eligibility of a particular historic property. In theory, given high quality, and often site-specific, archeological research designs and comprehensive historic contexts, questions of eligibility should be minimal. As with all scientific and humanistic endeavors, it is the quality and bias of the questions we ask that determines the nature of the answers we recover from the past.

OTHER SIGNIFICANCE CONSIDERATIONS

The following: Areas of Significance, Period of Significance, Significant Dates, Significant Person(s), Cultural Affiliation, Architect or Builder, are important for all nominations, whether Criteria A, B, C, or D are being applied. Criteria considerations are listed and discussed on pp. 19-20 under "National Register Criteria."

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For post-contact archeological properties enter "ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Aboriginal" or "ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Non-Aboriginal" or both. For pre-contact properties enter "ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric." In addition, enter any categories and subcategories about which the property is likely to yield important information and list them in relative importance to the property. For example, an Indian industrial school may have the following areas of significance: "ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Aboriginal," "EDUCATION," and "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American." If the school was

of a special architectural design, then "Architecture" may also be added to the list. A pre-contact lithic source may have areas of significance "ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric" and "INDUSTRY." A paleo-Indian kill site may have the areas of significance "ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric" and "ECONOMICS" because there are no areas of significance specific to non-agricultural societies.

The ARCHEOLOGY Area of Significance has the subcategories noted above. Many archeological sites can be associated with a specific ethnic group, which also has subcategories. If this is the case, then enter "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Asian," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: European," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Hispanic," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Pacific Islander," or "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Other."

Other Areas of Significance include: AGRICULTURE, ART, COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, ENGINEERING, ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION, EXPLORATION/

AN EVALUATION MATRIX FOR MINES

Research Domain	World System	Region	Locality
Demography	Comparative data on patterns of mining frontier demography	Patterns of occupation / abandonment in district	Reconstruction of household population
Technology	Adaptive variety and change in industrial and appropriate technologies on the mining frontier	Adaptive change in industrial technologies imported into district	Reconstruction of mining/milling technologies
Economics	Adaptive patterns of economic production and distributions on the mining frontier	Patterns of economic distribution and production within the district	Reconstruction of household consumption and production
Social Organization	Patterns of mining frontier social structure and change	Patterns of "colony" social structure and ethnic relations	Reconstruction of household status and ethnicity
Ideology	Emergence of "syncretic" mining frontier ideology	Interaction of Victorian and ethnic folk cultures	Reconstruction of household ideology

SETTLEMENT, HEALTH/MEDICINE, INDUSTRY, INVENTION, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, LAW, LITERATURE, MARITIME HISTORY, MILITARY, PERFORMING ARTS, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, SCIENCE, SOCIAL HISTORY, TRANSPORTATION, AND OTHER. Each of these Areas of Significance, none of which have subcategories, are defined in the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

Every effort should be made to use the listed "Areas of Significance." If none are applicable (except, of course, "Archeology..."), then "Other" may be entered and the appropriate area(s) of significance described in the text. The use of the "Other" category, however, precludes analysis of the property in terms of the other properties listed in the National Register. Each of the areas of significance must be described in the narrative significance section, and, if the property

is eligible under Criterion D, linked to the information potential of the property.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for an archeological property is the time range (which is usually estimated) during which the property was occupied or used and for which the property is likely to yield important information if evaluated under Criterion D. There may be more than one period of significance. If the periods of significance overlap, then they should be combined into one longer period of significance. Periods of significance should be listed in order of importance relative to the property's history, the areas of significance, and the criteria under which the property is being nominated. The periods of significance must follow from the data presented in the narrative description and significance statements in the nomination.

For example, an antebellum plantation that was built in 1820 and burned in 1864 and has well preserved archeological deposits dating from 1820 to 1864 has a 1820-1864 period of significance. If the same property was reoccupied from 1870 through 1900 and this period is represented by intact archeological deposits, then the periods of significance are 1820-1864 and 1870-1900. If the same site was then occupied sporadically from 1910 to 1920 by transients and there are no archeological remains associated with this period of use, then the periods of significance are still 1820-1864 and 1870-1900.

If a portion of the same property was mined for gold from 1875 through 1880 and the remains of this mining activity are intact and well preserved, then the periods of significance will still be 1820-1864 and 1870-1900. If the mining activity extended from 1865 to 1875, then the property's period of significance would be 1820-1900. The subperiods of significance (i.e., 1820-1864, 1865-1875, and 1870-1900) may be listed below the overall period of significance but, since subperiods are not coded into the National Register database, this is not required. The subperiods of significance, however, should be described in the narrative significance statement.



Figures 15 and 16: Archeological properties illustrate the diversity of a region's history. In Hawaii, for example, post-contact archeological properties include the Kalaoa Permanent House Site (above) (ca. A.D. 1400-1800) (R. Cordy) and the Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement (right) (early twentieth century). (NPS)



SIGNIFICANT DATES

Significant dates are single years in which a special event or activity associated with the significance of the property occurred. A significant date is by definition included within the period of significance time range. The property must have historical integrity for all the significant dates entered. The beginning and closing dates of a period of significance are "significant dates" only if they mark specific events or activities related to the significance of the property. The dates should be listed in order of importance given the property's history and why it is significant. Martin's Hundred in Virginia has two significant dates: 1619, the year when it was established; and 1622, the year when it was almost completely destroyed in a Native American uprising (Nöel Hume 1982).

For archeological districts enter dates that relate to the significance of the district as a whole and not for individual resources unless the dates are also significant relative to the district. For many archeological properties, specific significant dates cannot be identified. If this is the case, enter "N/A." Radiocarbon, tree ring or other scientifically-determined absolute dates can be entered in this section. Note, however, that radiocarbon dates will be listed in the NRIS without their standard deviations.

SIGNIFICANT PERSON(S)

If an archeological property is being listed in the National Register under Criterion B (i.e., association with a significant person or persons), then this category should be completed. Enter the full name of the significant person, placing the last name first. If there is more than one significant person, list them in order of importance relative to the property's history. Do not enter the name of a family, fraternal group or organization. Enter the names of several individuals in one family or organization, only if each person made contributions for which the property meets Criterion B. Enter

the name of a property's architect or builder only if the property meets Criterion B for association with that individual.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Cultural affiliation must be filled out when nominating a property under Criterion D. Cultural affiliation has been defined by the National Register to be "the archeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of artifacts or resources (or property) belongs." For pre-contact archeological resources, "cultural affiliation" generally refers to a cultural group that is, in part, defined by a certain archeological assemblage and time period. For example, "Paleoindian," "Hopewell," "Hohokam," "Adena," and "Shoshonean" are commonly used cultural affiliation terms. Archeologists also commonly enter the archeological time period in this category; for example, "Early Archaic," "Late Woodland," and "Late Prehistoric," and "Proto-historic."

Archeologists who study the post-contact period usually are able to enter the ethnic identity of the group that occupied or used the property because the information is generally available through documents, oral histories, or comparative studies. For example, "Hawaiian," "Chemehuevi," "Creek," "Irish-American," "Chinese-American," "African-American," "British," "Spanish," and "Dutch" are common cultural affiliation entries. Entries such as "Shaker" and "Mormon" are also used. When a historical property, such as a mining camp, cannot be linked to a specific cultural group, then the appropriate entry simply may be "Anglo-American" or "Euro-American" or even "American." Every effort should be made to complete the cultural affiliation section; however, if the cultural affiliation is unknown, enter "unknown."

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER

The name of the person(s) responsible for the design or construction of the property, if known, is

entered in this category. The full name should be used. If the property's design derived from the stock plans of a company or government agency and are not credited to a specific individual, enter the name of the company or agency; for example, "Southern Pacific Railroad," "Sears," or "U.S. Army." Enter the name of property owners or contractors only if they were actually responsible for the property's design or construction. If the architect or builder is unknown, enter "unknown."

ASPECTS, OR QUALITIES OF INTEGRITY

The National Register criteria stipulate that a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* directs that "integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" and "to retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects." (For further guidance, see *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*).

The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.

The importance of each of these aspects of integrity depends upon the nature of the property and the Criterion or Criteria under which it is being nominated. Integrity of location, design, materials, and association are of primary importance, for example, when nominating archeological sites under Criteria A and B. Design, materials, and workmanship are especially important under Criterion C. Location, design,

materials, and association are generally the most relevant aspects of integrity under Criterion D. Integrity of setting within the site is important under Criteria A and B. Under Criteria C and D, integrity of setting adds to the overall integrity of an individual site and is especially important when assessing the integrity of a district. Integrity of feeling also adds to the integrity of archeological sites or districts as well as to other types of properties. Integrity of setting and feeling usually increases the "recognizability" of the site or district and enhances one's ability to interpret an archeological site's or district's historical significance.

Assessment of integrity must come after an assessment of significance:

Significance + integrity = eligibility.

To assess integrity, first define the essential physical qualities that must be present for the property to represent its significance.

Second, determine if those qualities are visible or discernible enough to convey their significance. Remember to consider the question of "to whom significance might be conveyed." For example, the significance of particular historic buildings may be apparent primarily to architectural historians but not to many individuals in the general public. Similarly, the significance of some properties may be apparent primarily to specialists, including individuals whose expertise is in the traditional cultural knowledge of a tribe. A property does not have to readily convey its significance visually to the general public; however, National Register documentation of the significance of a property should be written such that members of the general public can understand the property's significance and the physical qualities which convey that significance.

Third, determine if the property needs to be compared to other similar properties. This decision is made in light of the historic context(s) in which the property's significance is defined.

ASPECTS, OR QUALITIES, OF INTEGRITY

Aspect/Quality	Definition
Location	The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
Design	The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
Setting	The physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features.
Materials	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.
Feeling	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Under D it is measured in the strength of association between data and important research questions.

Finally, based on the significance and essential physical qualities, **determine which aspects of integrity are vital to the property being nominated and whether they are present** (See also the recommended sequence for evaluation under "Evaluating Sites in Context," in Section IV of this bulletin).

Solely meeting **any** aspect of integrity is not sufficient to meet eligibility requirements. For instance, just because most archeological sites retain integrity of location does not make them eligible. As the National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states,

To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its signifi-

cance. Determining *which* of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing *why, where and when* the property is significant.

Archeologists use the word integrity to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. A property with good archeological integrity has archeological deposits that are relatively intact and complete. The archeological record at a site with such integrity has not been severely impacted by later cultural activities or natural processes. Properties without good archeological integrity may contain elements that are inconsistent with a particular time period or culture. For example, the contents of a thirteenth-century Native American trash pit should not contain artifacts indicative of a

nineteenth-century American farmstead. Because of the complexity of the archeological record, however, integrity is a relative measure and its definition depends upon the historic context of the archeological property.

Few archeological properties have wholly undisturbed cultural deposits. Often, the constant occupation or periodic reuse of site locations can create complex stratigraphic situations. Above-ground organization of features and artifacts may be used as evidence that below-ground patterning is intact. Because of the complexity of the archeological record and the myriad of cultural and natural formation processes that may impact a site, the definition of archeological integrity varies from property to property. For properties eligible under Criterion D, integrity requirements relate directly to the types of research questions defined within the archeologist's research design. In general, archeological integrity may be demonstrated by the presence of:

- Spatial patterning of surface artifacts or features that represent differential uses or activities;
- Spatial patterning of subsurface artifacts or features; or
- Lack of serious disturbance to the property's archeological deposits.

In addressing the presence of nineteenth-century farmsteads, archeologist John Wilson, for example, posed three sets of questions that are helpful in determining the potential archeological integrity of a given site or district (Wilson 1990):

- Are the archeological features and other deposits temporally diagnostic, spatially discrete, and functionally defined? Can you interpret what activities took place at the property and when they occurred?
- How did the historic property become an archeological site? Were the cultural and natural site formation processes catastrophic, deliberate, or gradual? How did these changes impact the property's archeological deposits?

- What is the quality of the documentary record associated with the occupation and subsequent uses of the property? Are the archeological deposits assignable to a particular individual's, family's, or group's activities?

Generally, integrity cannot be thought of as a finite quality of a property. Integrity is relative to the specific significance which the property conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archeological



Figure 17: Seventeenth-century foundations at Gloucester Point, Virginia help to demonstrate the archeological integrity of this district.
(Virginia Research Center for Archaeology)



Figure 18: At the Shea Site in North Dakota, the visibility of an exterior ditch and interior ditch (shown here) are evidence of the high integrity of this Northeastern Plains Village dating ca. A.D. 1400-1600. This site addresses questions of sedentism, defense, domestic plant use in the Red River region, and fluid cultural boundaries between the Plains and the Woodlands.
(Michael Micholovic)

site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archeological property to convey significance under Criterion D. The integrity of archeological properties under Criterion D is judged according to important information potential. Archeological sites may contain a great deal of important information and yet have had some disturbance or extensive excavation (and, thereby, destruction). For example, sites that have been plowed may be eligible if it is demonstrated that the disturbance caused by plowing does not destroy the important information that the site holds.

For example, survey has identified the first free African American settlement in the state, dating to the early nineteenth century. Few documentary records exist which document the site, therefore, most information about the settlement will be gained through archeological research. However, more than half of the site has been destroyed through previous development of the area. While the integrity of the site is questionable, the site may still be eligible under Criterion D for the important information it can provide about the free African American community in the state during this time period.

All properties must be able to convey their significance. Under Criterion D, properties do this through the information that they contain. Under Criteria A, B, and C, the National Register places a heavy emphasis on a property looking like it did during its period of significance. One of the tests is to ask if a person from the time or the important person who lived there, would recognize it. If the answer is "yes," then the property probably has integrity of materials and design. If the answer is "no," then the property probably does not. Keep in mind that the reason why the property is significant is a very important factor when determining what it is that the person should recognize. For example, if a plantation was best known for its formal and informal

gardens and agricultural activities, then recognizable landscapes may be more important than recognizable buildings.

One of the most common questions asked about archeological sites and integrity is: Can a plowed site be eligible for listing in the National Register? The answer, which relates to integrity of location and design, is: If plowing has displaced artifacts to some extent, but the activity areas or the important information at the site are still discernable, then the site still has integrity of location or design. If not, then the site has no integrity of location or design.

A 17-acre multi-component camp site in the southeastern United States has been plowed continuously since 1965 to depths greater than the thickness of topsoil. Portions of some features remain intact and the property has horizontal integrity, with Archaic, Troyville and Plaquemine components somewhat co-mingled yet concentrated in different sections. The nomination states that "The nature and dispersion patterns of the artifacts from the various components indicate that the hill was primarily a scene of small scale and/or temporary activities. It was never a large village occupied by numerous people. Therein lies a compelling reason for the site's importance." The site is significant in the lower Mississippi Valley partly because of the small scale occupation there. Small sites are not always evaluated because attention is paid primarily to large mound and village sites in the region. Important research questions would involve the relationship of this small hamlet/work camp to the larger mound sites and villages. The nomination points out specific research goals from the State archeological plan as well.

Sites that have lost contributing elements may retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance under Criterion D. For example, at a 25-acre mound site in the southeastern United States, of four mounds described in 1883, there is now one left associated with an extensive artifact scatter. Repeated surface

collections were carried out to better understand the internal organization of the settlement. The nomination states that "On the basis of knowledge of similar sites, subsurface features such as cooking facilities, storage pits, and domestic habitations are likely to exist." One of the research domains likely to be addressed at this A.D. 600-1000 property, which was listed in 1995, concerns the study of the technology and social organization of craft production. The researchers expect to find evidence of rudimentary craft specialization in connection with the emergence of social inequality. At this major mound group, such crafts could have been used by the elite who could control access to or the production of craft items in support of their status.

LOCATION

The location of a property often helps explain its importance. Archeological sites and districts almost always have integrity of location. Integrity of location is closely linked to integrity of association, which is discussed below. Integrity of location would not necessarily preclude the eligibility of secondary or redeposited deposits in an archeological property. Integrity depends upon the significance argued for the property. Shipwreck sites best illustrate the subtleties of integrity of location.

EXAMPLES: The shipwreck comprises a ship that fought in a very important battle of the Civil War. Its significance is tied to only this battle.

- If the ship sank during the battle or in a place away from the battle site but the sinking was related to the battle, then the shipwreck still retains integrity of location under any of the criteria.
- If, for reasons unrelated to the battle, the ship sank in another location, then the shipwreck, no matter how intact it is, does not have integrity of location under Criterion A.

EXAMPLE: The above mentioned ship is also important because of its unique construction.

- If the ship's sinking is unrelated to its role in the Civil War, then the shipwreck may still be eligible for listing under Criterion C, because the location of the ship's sinking is unrelated to the importance of the ship's construction.

EXAMPLE: The shipwreck is a ship that was commanded by one naval officer from 1850 to 1870. It engaged in blockades, battles, and general transport. The naval officer is now recognized as one of the most important naval officers in the Civil War and an innovator of naval engagement techniques.

- No matter where the ship sank, it may still be eligible under Criterion B.

Note that, as under Criterion A, integrity of location is usually a prerequisite under Criterion B. In this example, however, the property's significance is tied to an important naval officer and by nature, ships change location.

EXAMPLE: The shipwreck is a sailing ship that patrolled Maine's coast from 1840 to 1890. Its significance is tied to that function. It has statewide significance.

- If the ship later sank off Maine's coast or in an adjoining river or bay, then the ship has integrity of location under Criterion A.
- If the ship sailed to Florida in 1890 to serve as a private yacht and along the way sank off Cape Hatteras, then the ship does not have integrity of location under Criterion A.

EXAMPLE: Each of the above shipwreck examples have intact archeological deposits.

- If each of the shipwreck sites can yield important information through archeological investigations, then each, as a post-contact archeological site, has integrity of location under Criterion D.

EXAMPLE: The shipwreck is a ship that sank during a War of 1812 naval battle. Subsequent natural erosion and turbulence has since scattered the ship's structure and contents over at least a two square-mile area. Occasionally, divers find artifacts that are believed to be from the ship, but there is no discernable patterning of remains.

- The shipwreck has no integrity of location under any of the criteria, including Criterion D.

DESIGN

Elements of design include organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. It is of paramount importance under Criterion C and is extremely important under Criteria A and B. The word "design" brings to mind architectural plans and images of buildings or structures. Design, however, also applies to the layout of towns, villages, plantations, etc. For an archeological site, integrity of design generally refers to the patterning of structures, buildings, or discrete activity areas relative to one another. Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact. The nature of the property and its historical importance are also a factor.

Under Criterion D, integrity of design for archeological sites most closely approximates intra-site artifact and feature patterning. For districts, inter-site patterning can be used to illustrate integrity of design.

EXAMPLE: The archeological site was a large 1890s horse farm that had a main house and office, many outbuildings, a race track, and paddocks. The horse farm is most noted for the innovative layout of its buildings and structures. Because its site plan proved to be especially efficient, all later horse farms in the area adopted the same design for placement of their buildings and

structures. Because of the increased efficiency, horse farming surpassed crop-based farming and has served as the economic base for the region since 1900.

- If only the foundation of the main house and adjacent archeological deposits still exist, then the archeological site does not have sufficient integrity to qualify under Criterion A (or Criterion B if the property was owned and operated by an important horse breeder). The site may still retain sufficient archeological data on 1890s settlement and consumer behavior to nominate it under Criterion D.
- If this archeological site encompasses the entire horse farm complex and its significance can be conveyed from the patterning of the remaining building and structure foundations and track, remnants of paddock fence posts, intact road beds, etc., then the horse farm site likely has sufficient integrity of design under Criteria A and D, and perhaps C. If the horse farm was built and operated by a renowned horse breeder, then the property would qualify under Criterion B.

Keep in mind that the reason why the property is significant is a very important factor. For example, if a plantation was best known for its formal and informal gardens and agricultural activities, then the integrity of the landscapes may be more important than the integrity of the buildings.

EXAMPLE: The site was a 1790s mill site. Above-ground ruins, including the millrace and mill foundation, are present. The mill was the village's first and only industry, and the village grew up around it.

- If the site is in a 1950s subdivision and the creek is gone, then this archeological site lacks sufficient integrity of design under Criterion A.

- If the mill site is located within a small, relatively intact 1790s village and its importance in the early development of the village is evident given its placement relative to the neighboring 1790s buildings and the still flowing creek, then the archeological site has sufficient integrity of design under Criterion A. If it were associated with a miller important in the establishment and early development of the village, then the site would qualify under Criterion B.

SETTING

Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open-space, views, landscapes, vegetation, man-made features (e.g., paths, fences), and relationships between buildings and other features.

Archeological sites may be nominated under Criterion D without integrity of setting if they have important information potential. For example, if a site has rich and well-stratified archeological deposits dating from the 1690s to the 1790s

but is located under a modern parking lot and between two modern commercial buildings, it will still qualify under Criterion D. In this case, the setting does not detract from the information potential of the site.

If a site's or district's historical setting (or the physical environment as it appeared during its period of significance) is intact, then the ability of the site or district to convey its significance is enhanced. If the setting conveys an archeological site's significance, then the site has integrity of setting under Criteria A and B. In order to convey significance, the setting should:

- appear as it did during the site's or district's period of significance; and
- be integral to the importance of the site or district.

EXAMPLE: The archeological district encompasses an area occupied by a Native American tribe during the Late Woodland period. Fifteen fishing camps are located on points of land that jut into the large lake



Figure 19: The LSU Campus Mounds Site (16EBR6) is located on the campus of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. The site dates from 3000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. and is nominated under Criterion D as it has the potential to contribute to our understanding of Archaic lifeways. Even though the site's setting does not have integrity because it is physically surrounded by LSU structures and buildings, limited investigations have shown that the mounds are extremely well preserved. (Chris Hays)

and three villages are on high knolls overlooking the lake. These fishing camps and villages together represent Native American occupation and exploitation of the lake during the Late Woodland period. The economy was based on fishing and local trapping. The fishing camps and villages are represented by below-ground archeological deposits.

- If the natural environment around the lake and on the knolls appears similar to its Late Woodland appearance and the visitor can easily understand the significance of the sites and their relationships to each other and the lake and the surrounding knolls and can appreciate the Late Woodland lifeways of the Native Americans who lived there, then the district is eligible for listing under Criterion A.
- If modern cabins and large residences are near most of the fishing camps, high-rise structures line much of the lake shoreline, a shopping center is located on one of the three villages, and small play-ground parks are atop the other two villages, then this district does not have sufficient integrity for listing under Criterion A. In this scenario, Criterion D might be questioned.

MATERIALS

According to the National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "the choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies." Integrity of materials is of paramount importance under Criterion C. Under Criteria A and B, integrity of materials should be considered within the framework of the property's significance.

Under Criterion D, integrity of materials is usually described in



Figure 20: The Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument in Gallatin County, Montana, shown in this aerial photo, exhibits excellent integrity of setting. The area includes a site identified for communal buffalo drives by pre-contact peoples over a period of at least 4,000 years. The pristine physical environment enhances the site's ability to convey its significance. (Rocky Rothweiler)

Figure 21: The Melting Furnace Site, part of the Estellville Glassworks Historic District, is in Atlantic County, New Jersey. Cemented with limestone mortar, it was constructed of sandstone and aggregated stone. All four walls of this structure were once pierced with large arched openings in brick. The site displays integrity of workmanship because of its standing wall surface, showing the brick arched colonnade. (Karen DeRosa)



terms of the presence of intrusive artifacts/ features, the completeness of the artifact/feature assemblage, or the quality of artifact or feature preservation.

EXAMPLE: The archeological site is a battery built by the Confederates early in the Civil War to blockade the Potomac River, which was Washington, D.C.'s primary supply route. The battery was formed by an intricate pattern of earthen berms shored up by wooden planks. Wood was also used to line the magazines and provide level platforms for guns. The wood is now gone.

- If the battery consists of earthen berms and depressions which show the configuration of the original battery and the location of gun platforms, magazines, etc., then this site has integrity of materials and is eligible under Criterion A.
- If the battery's earthen berms and depressions are indistinct because of erosion or other factors, then the site does not have integrity of materials under Criterion A.

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship "is the evidence of an artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site." It can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. Most often, integrity of workmanship is an issue under Criterion C. Under Criteria A and B, integrity of workmanship is important if workmanship is tied to the significance of the property.

Under Criterion D, workmanship usually is addressed indirectly in terms of the quality of the artifacts or architectural features. The skill needed to produce the artifact or construct the architectural feature is also an indication of workmanship. The importance of workmanship is dependent on the nature of the site and its research importance.

EXAMPLE: The archeological site was a late eighteenth-century glass house that produced a unique kind of glassware. Rare silicates and an unusual melting technique were used to produce the unusual characteristics of the glass. The individual glass items were prized for their high quality and decorative styles.

- If the furnaces are still evident and activity areas where the components were processed and formed into vessels are discernable, then the site may have integrity of workmanship and be eligible under Criterion C. If the glass maker and owner of the glass house is well-known, then the property may be eligible under Criterion B.

FEELING

A property has integrity of feeling if its features in combination with its setting convey a historic sense of the property during its period of significance. Integrity of feeling enhances a property's ability to convey its significance under all of the criteria.

- If the site itself is still intact, but it is now surrounded by housing subdivisions and commercial buildings, then the site does not have integrity of feeling under Criterion A.

EXAMPLE: The archeological property was an early 1900s railway stop. It was located in the desert at a point where the railroad crossed one of the region's primary cattle trials. There were two nearby springs, structures to load cattle onto the rail cars, and a hinged, wooden

sidewalk that could be realigned to accommodate the shifting sands. Camp sites were situated on a nearby knoll and adjacent to one of the springs. The closest town was 30 miles away when the site was used. This remote railway stop was vital to the surrounding ranches whose economy was based on cattle ranching.

- If the site is still in a remote area of the desert, and what remains at the site evokes a feeling of early cattle ranching days, then the site has integrity of feeling under Criterion A. The presence of the springs, remnants of the cattle-loading structures, segments of the hinged sidewalk following the railway tracks, and scattered rock-lined hearths, tobacco tins, solder tin cans, broken glass, etc., in combination with the site's remoteness, conveys feelings of times past.
- If the site itself is still intact, but it is now surrounded by housing subdivisions and commercial buildings, then the site does not have integrity of feeling under Criterion A.

ASSOCIATION

According to the National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "a property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer." Integrity of association is very important under Criteria A and B. The association between a property and its stated significance must be direct under these two criteria.

Under Criterion D, integrity of association is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and the important research questions. For example, a site with well-stratified archeological deposits containing butchered animal remains has information on subsistence practices over time. There is a strong association between the site's information and questions on subsistence practices. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, should be consulted for additional guidance on evaluating integrity.

EXAMPLE: The archeological property is an 1830s Cherokee settlement located in Georgia. The event or broad pattern of events under Criterion A is the removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma.

- If soldiers invaded the settlement in 1839, taking the Cherokee prisoners and moving them into camps before marching them to Oklahoma, then the property is directly associated with the removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma. The site has integrity of association under Criterion A.
- If the property was abandoned in 1835 because of disease and the Cherokee moved to another settlement several miles away, then the property probably has no direct association with the removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma. The site does not have integrity of association under Criterion A.

V. PREPARING DOCUMENTATION FOR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY AND LISTING

When completing the National Register form with name and locational information, please consult the previous section "When should information about historic properties be restricted from public access?" In some cases, the common name of a site may give its location. In such cases, a Smithsonian trinomial or similar designation may be more appropriate as the preferred name.

CLASSIFICATION SITES AND DISTRICTS

Most archeological properties are classified either as a site or as a district. A **site** is the location of a significant event or of historical human occupation or activity. The location must possess historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building or structure. Comprising the remains of a sixteenth- through nineteenth-century Spanish mission, Mission Socorro in El Paso County, Texas, is an example of an archeological site. Established after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, this property functioned as a refugee mission for the Piro Indians. This site contains a material record of Piro acculturation into the Spanish and subsequent Anglo-American cultures. Study of the property could reveal information about lifeways at eighteenth-century Spanish missions and changes in Spanish and Native American technology, society, and ideology in a colonial frontier setting.

A **district** is a grouping of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are linked historically by function, theme, or physical development or aesthetically by plan. The properties within a district are usually contiguous. For example, the Wakulla Springs Archeological and Historical District in Florida contains 55 archeological properties and six buildings that contribute to this diverse National Register district with a period of significance beginning in 15,000 B.C. Because archeological investigations are labor intensive and time consuming, survey and evaluation of 100 percent of the resources within a proposed archeo-

logical district may be impractical, if not unattainable. If it can be demonstrated that the area between the individual properties, although not completely surveyed, is likely to contain significant resources related to the documented properties, then classification as a district may still be appropriate despite the lack of a 100 percent survey.

If sites have a direct relationship through cultural affiliation, related elements of a pattern of land use, or historical development, but they are not contiguous and the space between the sites is not significant, then the property is best described as a discontiguous district.



Figure 22: A contributing resource in the Wakulla Springs Florida Archeological District, this early twentieth-century turpentine processing camp was identified through surface evidence. (Stephen C. Byrne)

A discontiguous district is most appropriate where:

- Elements, such as sites, are spatially discrete;
- Space between the elements, or sites, has not been demonstrated to be significant as it relates to the district;
- Visual continuity is not a factor in the significance.

The Brogan Mound and Village Site in Clay County, Mississippi, is an example of a discontiguous district. This property consists of a Middle Woodland burial mound and an associated multi-component habitation area approximately 200 meters away. A highway right-of-way and a house occupy the area between these portions of the district.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Multiple Property Submissions comprise a group of individual properties that share a common theme or historic context. Multiple property nominations facilitate the evaluation and registration of individual properties by grouping them with other properties with similar characteristics. A Multiple Property Submission calls for the development of historic contexts, selection of related property types, and the identification and documentation of related significant properties. It may be based on the results of a comprehensive interdisciplinary survey for a specific area, county, or region of a state, or it may be based on an intensive study of the resources illustrative of a specific type of site, a single cultural affiliation, or a single or closely related group of historic events or activities.

Multiple Property Submissions are made up of a cover document (NPS 10-900-b) and individual nominations. The cover document includes the following sections: Statement of Historic Contexts; Associated Property Types; Geographical Data; Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods; and Major

Bibliographic References. The individual nominations, which can be districts, sites, structures, buildings and/or objects, include brief description and significance sections and boundary and bibliographic information. Multiple Property Submissions are designed to facilitate evaluating the eligibility and/or nominating additional properties at a later date.

Previously prepared Multiple Property Submissions can be useful guides to appropriate historic contexts and registration requirements for archeological properties. Multiple

property submissions are discussed in the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. The National Register maintains a list of approved multiple property submissions; the list and copies of the documentation are available upon request and on the web at: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/research/mpplist.htm. A list of current multiple property submissions under which archeological properties have been nominated is included as Appendix B in this bulletin.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY CATEGORIES

District

A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. **Examples:** college campuses; central business districts; residential areas; commercial areas; large forts; industrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; canal systems; collections of habitation and limited activity sites; irrigation systems; large farms, ranches, estates, or plantations; transportation networks; and large landscaped parks.

Site

A site is the location of a significant event, a pre or post-contact occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. **Examples:** habitation sites, funerary sites; rock shelters; village sites; hunting and fishing sites; ceremonial sites; petroglyphs; rock carvings; gardens; battlefields; ruins of historic buildings and structures; campsites; sites of treaty signing; trails; areas of land; shipwrecks; cemeteries; designed landscapes; and natural features, such as springs, rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.

Building

A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and a jail or a house and a barn. **Examples:** Houses; barns; stables; sheds; garages; courthouses; city halls; social halls; commercial buildings; libraries; factories; mills; train depots; stationary mobile homes; hotels; theaters; schools; stores; and churches.

Structure

The term "structure" is used to distinguish those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. **Examples:** bridges; tunnels; gold dredges; fire towers; canals; turbines; dams; power plants; corncribs; silos; roadways; shot tower; windmills; grain elevators; kilns; mounds; cairns; palisade fortifications; earthworks; railroad grades; systems of roadways and paths; boats and ships; railroad locomotives and cars; telescopes; carousels; bandstands; gazebos; and aircraft.

Object

The term "object" is used to distinguish those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. **Examples:** sculpture; monuments; boundary markers; statuary; and foundations.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICTS: CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

A contributing site, building, structure, or object adds to the historical associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant. A contributing resource has the following characteristics:

- It was present during the period of time that the property achieved its significance;
- It relates to the documented significance of the property;
- It possesses historical integrity or is capable of yielding important information relevant to the significance of the property.

A noncontributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historical associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:

- It was not present during the period of time that the property achieved its significance;
- It does not relate to the documented significance of the property;
- Due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historical integrity or is capable of yielding important information relevant to the significance of the property.

Contributing and noncontributing resources need to be differentiated and tallied. Identify all sites, buildings, structures, and objects located within the property's boundaries that are substantial in size and scale and determine which are contributing and which are noncontributing. As a general rule:

- Count a geographically continuous site as a single unit regardless of its size or complexity;

- Count separate areas of a dis-contiguous district as separate entities (e.g., sites, structures, etc.);
- Do not count minor resources (such as small sheds, grave markers, or machinery) unless they are important to the property's significance;
- Do not count architectural ruins separately from the site of which they are a part;
- Do not count landscape features (such as fences and paths) separately from the site of which they are a part unless they are particularly important or intrusive. For example, a narrow gravel pathway built 10 years ago to guide tourists from one mission building to another should not be counted.

- Do not count individual archeological components of stratified archeological sites separately;

A landscape feature, such as a formal garden or complex of formal gardens, may be classified and counted either as a site or as a district. Landscape features associated with archeological properties, however, will generally be counted as sites. The National Register bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscape* and the National Register bulletin *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* provide guidance on defining, describing, and evaluating rural and designed landscapes. Refer to *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* for further guidance on counting resources.

CLASSIFICATION EXAMPLES

Situation	Classification
1870s homestead archeological site with no standing structures or above-ground ruins.	Site
1870s homestead archeological site with a standing barn and house dating to the 1870s.	Site
1870s homestead archeological site situated atop and adjacent to important pre-contact archeological deposits.	Site
Four 1870s homestead sites adjacent to one another.	District
A pre-contact irrigation system fragmented by modern developments.	Discontiguous District
Three historically-related shipwrecks that are located approximately one-quarter mile apart.	Discontiguous District
Twenty shell midden sites located within a particular county.	Multiple Property Submission

HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTIONS OR USES

Historic function or use relates to the function of the property during the time period associated with the property's significance. Current function refers to the present-day function/use of the property. Historic function and current function for archeological properties usually differ. For example, a Colonial-period site with a buried foundation of a county courthouse that is currently under cultivation has a historic function of

GOVERNMENT/county courthouse and a current function of AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field. If none of the listed functions and uses is appropriate, then the "Other" category may be checked and a description filled in.

Note that completion of the "Functions/Uses" category is especially important. There is no site-type category, in the sense that archeologists use the term, on the nomination form. Since most archeological properties are classified by function or use, the Function/Use designation approximates a site-type designation.

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION MATERIALS

The descriptive categories, Architectural Classification and Material, are applicable only for archeological sites that have standing buildings or structures. If the property has a standing, contributing structure or building then these descriptive categories must be completed.

Data categories for "Architectural Classification" and architectural style references are listed in *How to*

FUNCTIONS AND USES PERTAINING TO ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, hotel, institutional housing, camp, village site
Agriculture/ Subsistence	Processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility, fishing facility or site, horticultural facility, agricultural outbuilding, irrigation facility
Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing facility, extractive facility, waterworks, energy facility, communications facility, processing site, industrial storage, quarry site, tool production site
Commerce/Trade	Business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse, trade (archeology)
Transportation	Rail-related, air-related, water-related, road-related (vehicular), pedestrian-related, trail
Government	Capitol, city hall, correctional facility, fire station, government office, diplomatic building, custom house, post office, public works, courthouse
Defense	Arms storage, fortification, military facility, battle site, Coast Guard facility, naval facility, air facility
Recreation and Culture	Theater, auditorium, museum, music facility, sports facility, outdoor recreation, fair, monument/marker, work of art
Landscape	Parking lot, park, plaza, garden, forest, unoccupied land, underwater, natural feature, street furniture/ object, conservation area
Education	School, college, library, research facility, education-related
Religion	Religious facility, ceremonial site, church school, church-related residence
Funerary	Cemetery, graves/burial, mortuary
Health Care	Hospital, clinic, sanitarium, medical business/office, resort
Social	Meeting hall, clubhouse, civic
Vacant/Not in Use	(Use this category when the property is not being used)
Work in Progress	
Unknown	
Other	

Complete the National Register Registration Form. These categories represent American architectural styles. If the building or structure does not fit into the classification scheme and an appropriate classification is known, then "Other" should be checked and the name written in—for example, "Other: Mesa Verde Pueblo." If a building or structure style is not listed in the "Architectural Classification" list and "Other" is inappropriate, then "No Style" should be entered.

Architectural classification such as categories, subcategories, and other stylistic terminology have not been established for ruins. **Ruins** are defined by the National Register as buildings or structures that no longer possess original design or structural integrity. When there is considerable structural integrity still remaining, which is the case at many pueblos, the property should be classified as buildings rather than ruins. The principal existing and visible exterior materials, whether historic or non-historic, of standing buildings or structures or of above ground ruins must be described. A listing of materials from which to choose is provided in *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. If there are no aboveground buildings, structures, or ruins, enter "N/A." For example, if there is a subsurface stone foundation but no above-ground evidence, "N/A" should be entered.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The narrative description is the text that describes the archeological property as it was in the past (i.e., during its "period of significance") and as it is in the present. It also describes the property's environmental or physical condition, including the property's past environmental setting and its current setting. The property's physical integrity should also be discussed. There is no outline that must be followed when describing archeological properties. Many preparers, however, have found the following outline useful.

1. SUMMARY

Summarize the highlights of the information presented in the description narrative. At a minimum, the summary paragraph(s) should identify the general location of the property, its type, period of significance, the cultural group(s) associated with the property, the range of contributing resources, and the integrity of the property and its setting. Note that the period of significance and the cultural group associated with the property will be discussed more fully in the preceding "Evaluating Significance" section. For the purposes of this summary, these subjects should be discussed to the level needed to provide the reader with a basic orientation regarding the property.

2. ENVIRONMENT

Describe the present and, if different, the relevant past environment and physical setting that prevailed during the property's period(s) of occupation or use, or period of significance. This description should focus on the environmental features or factors that are or were relevant to the location, use, formation, or preservation of the archeological property.

3. TIME PERIOD OF OCCUPATION OR USE

Identify the time period when the property is known or projected to have been occupied or used. Explain how the period of time was determined, especially the beginning and end dates. Include comparisons with similar properties if data from them were used to establish the time period. The period of occupation often corresponds to the period of significance. Note that the individual period(s) of occupation or use is discussed in detail under the physical description of the property. This section is intended to be more general and inclusive of the periods of occupation.

4. PERSONS, ETHNIC GROUPS, OR ARCHEOLOGICAL CULTURES

Identify those who, through their activities, created the archeological property or, in the case of a district, occupied or used the area and created the sites within it. Discuss the supporting evidence for making such a determination.

5. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Describe the physical makeup of the nominated property or properties. Where appropriate, the description of a site or a district should include the following:

Site

- Site type, such as village, quarry, tavern, rural homestead, military fortification, or shoe factory;
- Important (or contributing) standing structures, buildings, or ruins;
- Kinds and approximate number or density of features (e.g., middens, hearths, roads, or garden terraces), artifacts (e.g., manos and metates, lithic debitage, medicine bottles), and ecofacts (e.g., insects, macrobotanical remains);
- Known or projected depth and extent of the archeological deposits and the supporting evidence for archeological integrity. Known or projected dates for the period(s) in which the site was occupied or used and the supporting evidence;
- Vertical and horizontal distribution of features, artifacts, and ecofacts;
- Natural and cultural processes, such as flooding and refuse disposal, that have influenced the formation of the site;
- Noncontributing buildings, structures, and objects within the site.

District

- Type of district, such as an eighteenth-century New England village or a Middle Woodland mound group.
- Cultural, historical, or other relationships among the sites that make the district a cohesive unit.
- Kinds and number of contributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects that make up the district.
- Information on individual or representative sites and other resources within the district. Refer to the "Physical Characteristics" of a site previously presented. For districts with few significant archeological resources (usually sites), describe the individual sites. For archeological districts with a number of resources (usually sites), describe the most representative resources or types of resources and present the data on the individual resources in a table.
- Noncontributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects within the district.

6. LIKELY APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY DURING ITS PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION OR USE

Because of limited data, this description is often general and speculative, especially if above-ground elements no longer exist. Nevertheless, the description should be consistent with the description of the archeological remains. Knowledge of similar properties that have been comprehensively investigated may be used to support the description. A description of the property as it likely appeared in the past is particularly useful in evaluating integrity.

7. CURRENT AND PAST IMPACTS

Identify the impacts, natural and cultural, past and current, on or immediately around the property, such as modern development, vandalism, neglect, road construction, agriculture, soil erosion, or flooding. For a district, describe the integrity of the district as a whole and the integrity of individual sites. The emphasis in this section should be on identifying the kinds of impacts and assessing the extent or degree of impact. If qualitative categories, such as "high," "low," etc., are used, then these should be defined.

8. INTEGRITY

As defined by the National Register, properties that are eligible for inclusion have integrity. Integrity has seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As with much of the National Register nomination process, assessment of the archeological integrity at a particular historic property or district depends upon the identified historic contexts, questions, and research design. A comprehensive, accurate, and explicit evaluation of archeological integrity is an essential part of any nomination. For further discussion of integrity, refer to "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity," in Section IV of this bulletin for further guidance.

9. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous investigations are discussed for the purposes of (1) documenting disturbances from archeological investigations, (2) identifying the information that the property has already yielded, and (3) determining, in part, the information potential if additional studies are

conducted at the property. The following topics should be addressed: archival, literature, and oral history research; the extent and purpose of any excavation, testing, mapping, or surface collection; dates of relevant research and field work and pertinent biases; the identity of the researchers and, if relevant, their institutional or organizational affiliation; and directly relevant bibliographic references. Focus on those studies that pertain to the specific property being nominated. Other relevant studies and research should become evident through reading the "Contexts" section in the narrative significance discussion. Of particular importance are the archeological studies conducted to identify the property and to determine its horizontal and vertical extent and its integrity. Identify the location of repositories where collections and site records are maintained.

10. CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

List the contributing and noncontributing resources if they have not already been described as such in previous subsections. Often in the case of archeological properties, all categories of resources except "site" are noncontributing. When this occurs, the preparer simply needs to state, for example, that "all nine buildings on the property postdate the period of significance and are noncontributing resources" and that "there is only one contributing resource—the archeological site." Note that the totals of the contributing and noncontributing counts in the text must match with those found on the National Register form under the heading "Number of Resources within Property" and match those identified on the site map.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The "Statement of Significance" is an analytical statement. It is the most important section of any archeological nomination, and documents and justifies the significance of the property. In this section the significance of the property is justified by addressing applicable National Register criteria, areas of significance, period of significance, cultural affiliation, and, if applicable,

criteria considerations, significant dates, significant persons, and the architect or builder.

With the exception of the "Summary of Significance" at the beginning of the section, there is no established outline for presenting the significance information. At a minimum, all statements of significance should describe the historic contexts used to evaluate the significance of the historic property, include a discussion of how the property is significant in these contexts, and an explanation of how

archeological information provides important information for understanding these contexts (See also "Evaluating Sites in Context," in Section IV of this bulletin).

The "Summary of Significance" is a concise statement, accompanied by the supporting rationale, of why the property is significant. The criterion or criteria under which the property is being nominated and the areas of significance should be cited. In addition, the important information that the property is likely to yield should be summarized.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE: FORT DAVIS, IN JEFF DAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

The significance of Fort Davis, 41SE289, lies in the fact that it was a major force in providing protection for Euro-American settlers who remained in the Rolling Plains southwest of Fort Worth during the Civil War. In the absence of adequate military protection, families realized they would have to "fort up" together, or retreat east to larger settlements. Their decision to stay was an important determinant in the subsequent settlement and history of the western frontier of Texas following the Civil War, qualifying the site for listing on the National Register under Criterion A. Moreover, the site is significant as the only family fort that has been investigated archeologically, and contains an archeological assemblage of a very short time span (1864-1867) from families living at some distance from supplies during the Civil War. Such a collection will be of value to other researchers working on properties dating to this period. The cemetery is considered significant for the genealogical and historical data that it can provide concerning the fort residents and their descendants. Therefore, Fort Davis also meets Criterion D for inclusion in the National Register (Kenmotsu 1992).

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE: CANNONBALL RUINS, IN MONTEZUMA COUNTY, COLORADO (LISTED UNDER THE GREAT PUEBLO PERIOD OF THE MCELMORE DRAINAGE UNIT MPS)

Cannonball Ruins is eligible under Criterion D in the areas of Community Planning/Development and Ethnic Heritage. The site has the potential to provide information regarding the organization of pre-contact communities as well as information regarding Mesa Verde cultural tradition and how it contributes to historic Pueblo Indian culture. The site is also significant in the area of Agriculture for its ability to provide information regarding the role of intensified horticulture. Habitation sites with public architecture are extremely important to our understanding of Southwestern U.S. pre-contact political and social development, population aggregation and regional abandonment. Cannonball Ruins is eligible under Criterion A for association with the movement of Mesa Verde Anasazi settlements to canyon and canyon-head settings in the thirteenth century A. D., an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Southwestern pre-history. The site represents a well-preserved example of a thirteenth-century village and is one of the largest and last villages from this period. The site is also eligible under Criterion B because of its association with the life and career of Sylvanus G. Morley, a person significant in the history of American archeology. Cannonball Ruins was the only excavation Morley undertook in the continental United States and the one in which he obtained his first fieldwork experience. Cannonball Ruins is eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The standing structures at the site embody the distinctive characteristics of "Hovenweep-type" architecture and construction.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

In the bibliography, or reference section, include all primary and secondary sources that were used in documenting and evaluating the property and in preparing the National Register nomination. All references cited in the text must be listed in the bibliography. Established historic context reports or multiple property nominations that were used to evaluate the property also should be cited.

There is no mandatory bibliographic style. The National Register does require, however, that a standard style be used and only one style be used for any given nomination. Standard bibliographic styles are found in *A Manual of Style* and *A Manual for Writers*, both published by the University of Chicago Press. Archeologists may choose to use the bibliographic styles endorsed by the primary professional journals—*American Antiquity* and *Historical Archaeology*.

If an archeological property is in a national park and has standing structures or buildings, then the "List of Classified Structures" (LCS) should be consulted and cited. Each park maintains a list of properties within its boundaries, and each National Park Service Regional Office has a LCS Coordinator who maintains the files for the park units within the region.

PREVIOUS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DOCUMENTATION

Although the nominating official (i.e., the SHPO, THPO, or FPO) is responsible for completing this section of the nomination, the preparer of the nomination should know whether or not the property has been:

- listed in the National Register, or determined eligible by the National Register for listing in the National Register (DOE);
- designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL);
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS);
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record (HAER); or
- preliminarily determined to be eligible as an individual listing under 36 CFR 67, that are rules and regulations regarding the certification of historic properties for rehabilitation tax benefits.

Files are maintained by the National Park Service for all of the above kinds of evaluated historic properties. The National Register, History and Education program of the National Park Service, which is located in Washington D.C., maintains the National Register and official DOE files and the National Historic Landmark files. Records of many other properties determined eligible are found in files maintained by SHPO, THPO and FPO. Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record files are prepared by the National Park Service's HABS/HAER division, which also maintains a comprehensive listing of all HABS/HAER documented properties. Most HABS/HAER files and accompanying photographs are available through the Library of Congress. These files, some dating back to the 1930s, typically include detailed architectural drawings and excellent black-and-white photographs. State Historic Preservation Offices maintain files on the properties listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register and on the properties certified for tax purposes under 36 CFR 67.

VII. ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Boundaries define the horizontal extent of a historic property. Defining the perimeter of an archeological site is often difficult because of the unique environmental setting and archeological characteristics of individual properties. There is no single standard method for defining the extent of an archeological site's boundaries.

The methods for defining and documenting the boundaries of an archeological property should be explicitly described. Although final boundaries may have to be determined after data analysis is complete, the archeologist should make every effort to define preliminary boundaries of the property while in the field (For further guidance, consult the National Register bulletin *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* and its appendix, *Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties*).

The intent of the "Geographical Data" section of the National Register nomination is to define the location and extent of the property being nominated. The parameters that physically define and describe the property's boundaries and the rationale for establishing those parameters are of paramount importance in this section.

Absolute boundary definition is often not achievable, especially for archeological properties. Nevertheless, for public administration purposes, defensible boundaries are

required. This means that the boundaries chosen have to be justified and that justification must be consistent with the information presented in the description and significance sections.

When selecting boundaries, keep in mind the following general guidelines:

- The boundaries should encompass, but not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the property;
- Buffer zones or acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property should be excluded;
- Include landscape features that are important in understanding the property;
- A setting that directly contributes to the significance of the property may be included;
- Leave out peripheral areas of the property that no longer retain integrity;
- As a general rule, because it is inconsistent with the concept of a site or district representing a discrete entity, specific areas within the boundaries of the property cannot be excluded from the nomination of the property. If the district does contain individual resources or areas that are linked by historic association or function but are separated geographically,

then it may be appropriate to describe and evaluate the property as a discontiguous district.

National Register bulletins provide guidance on defining boundaries, including *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, and *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties* and its appendix, *Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties*.

Note that for **discontiguous districts**, each separate area of land must be described in terms of acreage, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) references, a boundary description, and a boundary justification.

ACREAGE

Enter the total acreage for the property. Acreage should be accurate to the nearest whole acre; or, if known, to the nearest tenth of an acre. If the property is less than one acre, enter "less than one acre." On the other hand, if the property acreage is known to be, for example 0.7 acres, then 0.7 may be entered instead. (For properties that are more than 100 acres, a United States Geological Survey (USGS) acreage estimator or other accurate method may be used to calculate the acreage). If the property is a discontiguous district, then the acreage for each area must be listed as well as the total acreage (e.g., A = 0.3; B = 1.2; and C = 5.7 acres. Total = 7.2 acres).

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING BOUNDARIES

(summarized from

How to Complete the National Register Registration Form, p. 57)

The selection of boundaries for archeological sites and districts depends primarily on the scale and horizontal extent of the significant features. A regional pattern or assemblage of remains, a location of repeated habitation, a location or a single habitation, or some other distribution of archeological evidence, all imply different spatial scales. Although it is not always possible to determine the boundaries of a site conclusively, a knowledge of local cultural history and related features such as site type can help predict the extent of a site. Consider the property's setting and physical characteristics along with the results of archeological survey to determine the most suitable approach.

Obtain evidence through one or several of the following techniques:

- **Subsurface testing**, including test excavations, core and auger borings, and observation of cut banks;
- **Surface observation** of site features and materials that have been uncovered by plowing or other disturbance or that have remained on the surface since deposition;
- **Observation of topographic or other natural features** that may or may not have been present during the period of significance;
- **Observation of land alterations** subsequent to site formation that may have affected the integrity of the site;
- **Study of historical or ethnographic documents**, such as maps and journals.

If the techniques listed above cannot be applied, set the boundaries by conservatively estimating the extent and location of the significant features. Thoroughly explain the basis for selecting the boundaries in the boundary justification section.

If a portion of a known site cannot be tested because access to the property has been denied by the owner, the boundaries may be drawn along the legal property lines of the portion that is accessible, provided that portion by itself has sufficient significance to meet the National Register criteria and the full extent of the site is unknown.

Archeological districts may contain **discontiguous elements** under the following circumstances:

1. When one or several outlying sites has a direct relationship to the significance of the main portion of the district, through common cultural affiliation or as related elements of a pattern of land use; and
2. When the intervening space does not have known significant resources.

(Geographically separate sites not forming a discontiguous district may be nominated together as individual properties within a multiple property submission.)

UTM REFERENCES

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid references are used to identify the exact location of the property. A USGS quadrangle map and a UTM coordinate counter are tools for determining UTM reference points. Other methods for accurately determining UTMs, such as GPS, are also acceptable. Many state historic preservation offices will assist applicants in completing this item. Appendix VIII of *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* and *Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites* (only available on the National Register Web site at: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications) provides instructions on how to determine UTMs. The following are general guidelines that apply to all kinds of properties:

- For properties that are less than 10 acres, enter the UTM reference for the point corresponding to the center of the property;
- For properties of 10 or more acres enter three or more UTM references. The references should correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the USGS map accompanying the nomination;
- For linear properties of 10 or more acres, such as canals or trails, enter three or more UTM references, all of which should correspond to points along the line drawn on the accompanying USGS map;
- If UTM references define the boundaries of the property, as well as indicate the location, the polygon or line delineated by the references must correspond exactly to the property's boundaries;
- If the property is a discontiguous district, then a UTM reference is needed for each area. Three or more UTM references will be needed for those areas that are greater than ten acres.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The verbal boundary description is a textual description of the boundary of the property as shown on the maps accompanying the nomination. It usually takes one of the following forms:

- a legal parcel number (e.g., Henderson County tax map 40, parcel 0024);
- a block and lot number (e.g., Block or Square 52, Lot 006);
- a subsection of a section within the Township and Range system (e.g., NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4 of Section 11, Township 10S, Range 7E);
- metes and bounds (e.g., From the north side of the intersection of Walnut Creek and County Highway 36, the boundary proceeds in a northwest direction for 600 feet, the boundary line then turns and heads east for 200 feet, at which point the boundary turns and proceeds in a south-southeast direction to the original starting point.) This type of description should always begin at a readily identifiable feature located on the ground as well as on the map.
- the dimensions of a parcel of land fixed upon a given point such as the intersection of two streets, a benchmark, the tip of a spit of land jutting into a bay (e.g., The property boundary forms a rectangle which is 2000' in a north-south direction and 1000' in an

east-west direction. The property's southeast corner corresponds to the northwest corner of the intersection of U.S. Highway 40 and Main Ave.).

A map drawn to a scale of at least $1" = 200'$ may be used in place of a verbal description. When using a map for this purpose, note under the heading "Verbal Boundary Description" that the boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map. For example, "The boundary of the property is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying Willow Creek County parcel map #14." The map must have a scale and a north arrow and clearly show the relationship between the archeological property, its boundaries, and the surrounding natural and cultural features. The primary disadvantage of simply referring to a map for the property boundary is a pragmatic one—if the map is misplaced, then the location cannot be accurately determined.

If the boundaries of a large property are exactly the same as the UTM polygon, then the boundaries marked on the USGS map may be used in place of a verbal boundary description. For example, the boundary of the Anywhere Archeological District is delineated by the polygon whose vertices correspond to the following points: A 18 213600 4136270; B 18 322770 4125960; and C 18 314040 4166790. If the UTM polygon is the same as the property's boundaries, then the boundaries of the property may be recreated even if the map is misplaced.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary justification explains the reasons for selecting the boundaries of the property. The reasons should follow from the description and significance discussions. For archeological properties more than one reason may apply. All the reasons should be given and linked to the boundaries as they are drawn on the map. For example, "The property's western and southern boundaries correspond to the historic boundary of the property; the northern boundary follows the shoreline of the bay, which has not changed since the time period of the property's significance; and the eastern boundary corresponds to the eastern extent of intact archeological deposits. These boundaries encompass all of the archeological deposits and above-ground features and structures associated with the property."

For discontiguous districts, explain how the property meets the condition for a discontiguous district and how the boundaries were selected for each area. If the boundary justification is the same for all the areas of the district, simply present the justification and explain that this applies to each of the areas and list them.

VIII. MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

At a minimum, a USGS map showing the location of the property (and, if more than 10 acres, its boundaries) and black-and-white photographs documenting the appearance and condition of the property must be included with every National Register nomination. Additionally, because of the complex nature of archeological properties, a site map (sketch or to scale) is usually required. The National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* outlines the requirements for maps and photographs. See also the National Register Bulletin *How to Improve the Quality of Photos for National Register Nominations*. Some basic information is presented below.

MAPS

For most properties, the National Register requires a sketch map to document a district or a complex site. Site maps drawn to scale are preferable. All maps need to conform to the following requirements:

- Maps should be drawn, printed, or photocopied on archival paper. Maps should be folded to be no larger than 8½ by 11 inches. When submitting a large map that is not on archival paper, fold the map and submit it in an archival folder no larger than 8 ½ by 11 inches;
- Display the following 14 items on the map:
 1. Boundaries of the property, including points of UTM readings, carefully delineated;
 2. Names of major streets near the district and all named streets bordering the property;
 3. Names of places, especially those mentioned in the text sections of the nomination;
 4. Highway numbers;
 5. A north arrow (magnetic or true);
 6. Approximate scale for a sketch map and exact scale for a map drawn to scale;
 7. Contributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects (These should correspond to the description or list of contributing resources in the narrative sections and to the totals of contributing resources.);
 8. Noncontributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects (These should correspond to the description or list of non-contributing resources in the narrative sections and to the totals of noncontributing resources.);
 9. Land uses and natural features covering substantial acreage or having historic significance, such as forests, fields, orchards, quarries, rivers, lakes, and harbors;
 10. The general location and extent of disturbance, especially that described in the narrative sections;
 11. The location of previous archeological excavations, especially those that were extensive enough to cause some disturbance to the archeological deposits;
 12. The location of features and artifact loci described in the narrative section;
 13. The distribution of sites in a district. If more practical, this information may also be shown on the USGS map;
 14. For districts, the number of the accompanying photographs intended to show views of the property.

If the property is more than 10 acres, then a USGS map may be used in place of a sketch map as long as it can legibly show the required information. Maps drawn to a larger scale may be used to show the concentration of resources or types of representative sites. These maps should be keyed to a larger map covering the entire property. Archeological site numbers are usually sufficient for keying.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Clear black-and-white photographs need to be submitted with each nomination form. The photographs should accurately represent the property as described and its integrity. One photograph may be adequate to document a very small archeological site; more, however, are generally needed to adequately document the property. Documenting each property in an archeological district is unnecessary. Photographs of the properties most representative of the district, however, should be submitted. The photographs should be keyed to those representative properties described in the narratives. Prints of historic photographs, artifacts, features, etc. may supplement documentation. All, or a representative sample, of the contributing standing structures must be photographed.



Figure 23: Marking boundaries on low-level aerial photographs is an effective way of showing boundaries and the location of excavations. This photograph shows the Sand Hill Archeological Site in Jackson County, Indiana (see bottom, left-hand corner of photograph). (John W. Winship)

Guidelines include the following:

- The number of photographic views depends on the size and complexity of the property. Submit as many photographs as needed to depict the current condition and significant aspects of the property. Include representative views of both contributing and, if instructive, noncontributing resources. Photographs of representative artifacts and features may be included as well.

For archeological sites submit one or more photographs that depict:

- the condition of the site and above-ground or surface features;
- significant disturbances; and
- the site in relation to its environmental setting.

For archeological districts submit one or more photographs that show:

- the principal sites;
- the representative site types;
- the overall integrity of the district; and
- areas of significant disturbance.

The National Register requests recent photographs to document the present condition of the property. If photographs already exist and they accurately depict the condition of the property, then the older photographs may be used. A note to this effect, however, should be included in the nomination.

One copy of each photograph is submitted to the National Register. The SHPO, THPO or FPO may require additional sets of photographs. In addition, they may also require a set of slides. It is important to know this information prior to conducting field work or even budgeting a National Register nomination project.

Photographs must be:

- unmounted;
- of high quality;
- at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches, preferably 8 by 10 inches for the most important views;
- printed on double or medium weight black and white paper having a standard finish (matte, glossy, satin); and
- labeled in pencil or with a photographic marker.

The preferred way to label photographs is to print in pencil (soft lead pencils work best) on the back of the photograph. **Photographs with adhesive labels will not be accepted.** Include the following information:

1. Name of the property or, if a district, the name of the resources (e.g., site number), and then the name of the district;

2. County and state where the property is located;
3. Name of the photographer;
4. Date of the photograph;
5. Location of the original negative;
6. Description of the view indicating direction of the camera;
7. **Photograph number.** For districts use this number to identify the vantage point on the accompanying sketch map.

Alternatively, continuation sheets may be used instead of completely labeling each photograph. To do this, label the photographs by name of

property, county, and state, and photograph number (Items 1, 2, and 7 above). For each photograph, list the remaining information (Items 3-6) and Items 1, 2, and 7 on a continuation sheet. Information common to all photographs, such as the photographer's name or the location of the negatives, may be listed once with a statement that it applies to all photographs.

If the photographic paper will not accept pencil marks, print Items 1, 2, and 7 using a permanent marking pen in the front border near the lower right corner of the photograph (do not mark on the image area) and use the continuation sheets alternative.

In submitting a photograph to the NPS with a National Register form, **photographers grant permission to the NPS to use the photograph for publication and other purposes, including duplication, display, distribution, study, publicity, and audio-visual presentations.** The photographer will be credited. Please indicate on the photograph label which photos fall under Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (For guidance on Section 304, see, "When should information be restricted from public access?" in Section I of this bulletin)



Figure 24: It is often difficult to get good photographs of underwater shipwrecks. The F. T. Barney is an exception. This photograph shows an interior view of a stern cabin. (Dale Purchase)

IX. OWNERSHIP

All State Historic Preservation Offices need the names and addresses of all fee-simple property owners. This information is used to notify owners of the intended nomination of their property to the National Register and its listing. The SHPO, THPO, or FPO may ask applicants to enter this information on the nomination form, on continuation sheets, or on another form.

The preservation officer will also submit the following items with the completed National Register form:

- notarized letters of objection from property owners; and
- comments received from public officials, owners, and the general public.

For more information on the notification process, see 36 CFR 60.

X. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bevan, Bruce W.
1998 Geophysical Exploration for Archeology: An Introduction to Geophysical Exploration. Midwest Archeological Center, Special Report No. 1. National Park Service.
- 1981** *A Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey at Dickinson Mansion*. Prepared for Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Dover, Delaware.
- Blakey, Michael
1997 Past is Present: Comments on "In the Realm of Politics: Prospects for Public Participation in African-American Plantation Archaeology." *Historical Archaeology* 31(3):140-145.
- Blakey, Michael and Cheryl LaRoche
1997 Seizing Intellectual Power: The Dialogue at the New York African Burial Ground. *Historical Archaeology* 31(3):84-106.
- Binford, Lewis R.
1977 General Introduction. In *For Theory Building in Archaeology. Essays on Faunal Remains, Aquatic Resources, Spatial Analysis, and Systemic Modeling*, edited by L. R. Binford, pp. 1-10. Academic Press, New York.
- 1981a** Middle-range Research and the Role of Actualistic Studies. In *Bones: Ancient Men and Modern Myths*, edited by L. R. Binford, pp. 21-30. Academic Press, New York.
- 1981b** Introduction to Part 11: Middle-range Research-In Search of Methodology. In *Bones: Ancient Men and Modern Myths*, edited by L. R. Binford, pp. 31-34. Academic Press, New York.
- Briuer, Frederick L., and Clay Mathers, editors
1996 Cultural Resource Significance Evaluation: Proceedings of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Workshop 3-4 October 1994, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Briuer, Frederick L. and Clay Mathers
1997 Trends and Patterns in Cultural Resources Significance: A Historical Perspective and Annotated Bibliography. Technical Report EL-97-5, April 1997. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. <http://134.164.46.9/Archimages/6646.PDF>
- Briuer, Frederick, Janet E. Simms, and Lawson M. Smith
1997 Site Mapping, Geophysical Investigation, and Geomorphic Reconnaissance at Site 9ME395 Upatoi Town, Fort Benning, Georgia. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Miscellaneous Paper EL-97-3. <http://134.164.46.9/Archimages/6645.PDF>
- Deagan, Kathleen A.
1988 Neither History Nor Prehistory: the Questions that Count in Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 22:7-12.
- Dongoske, Kurt E., Mark Aldenderfer and Karen Doehner (editors)
2000 *Working Together: Native Americans and Archaeologists*. Society for American Archaeology. Washington, D.C.
- Epperson, Terrance
1999 The Contested Commons: Archaeologies of Race, Repression, and Resistance in New York City. In *Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic, Plenum Publishers, New York, pp. 81-110.
- Ferguson, Leland (editor)
1977 *Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. Special Publication Series*, Number 2. Society for Historical Archaeology.
- Grumet, Robert S.
1988 *Archeology in the National Historic Landmarks Program*. Technical Brief No. 3, Archeological Assistance Program, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. www.cr.nps.gov/aad/aepubs.htm#briefs1
- 1990** *The National Historic Landmarks Program Theme Study and Preservation Planning*. Technical Brief No. 10. (revised 1992) Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. www.cr.nps.gov/aad/aepubs.htm#briefs1
- Hardesty, Donald
1988 *The Archeology of Mining and Miners: A View From the Silver State*. Society for Historical Archaeology Special Publication Series 6. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- 1990** Evaluating Site Significance in Historical Mining Districts, *Historical Archaeology* 24:42-51.
- Heimmer, D. H., and Steven L. De Vore
1995 Near Surface, High Resolution Geophysical Methods for Cultural Resource Management and Archeological Investigations. USDI, NPS, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Interagency Archeological Services, Denver. Second Edition.

- Honerkamp, Nicholas
1988 Questions that Count in Archaeology: Plenary Session, 1987 Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Savannah, Georgia. *Historical Archaeology* 22:5-6.
- Kenmotsu, Nancy
1992 Fort Davis Family Fort, Stephens County, Texas. National Register of Historic Places Nomination, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.
- Lees, William B, and Vergil E. Noble
1990a Methodological Approaches to Assessing the Archaeological Significance of Historic Sites, *Historical Archaeology* 24:9.
1990b Other Questions that Count: Introductory Comments on Assessing Significance in Historical Archaeology, *Historical Archaeology* 24:10-13.
- Leone, Mark P.
1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: 18th Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 22:29-35.
- Little, Barbara J.
1999 Nominating Archaeological Sites to the National Register of Historic Places: What's the Point? *Society for American Archaeology Bulletin* 17 (4):19. www.saa.org/Publications/index.html
- McManamon, Francis P.
1990 A Regional Perspective on Assessing the Significance of Historic Period Sites, *Historical Archaeology* 24:14-22.
- Merton, Robert K.
1967 On Theoretical Sociology. *Five Essays, Old and New*. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois.
- National Park Service [NPS]
1996 Thematic Framework. www.cr.nps.gov/history/thematic.html
- National Park Service [NPS]
1994 *National Register of Historic Places, 1966 to 1994*. Cumulative list through January 1, 1994. In cooperation with The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.
- Noël Hume, Ivor
1982 *Martin's Hundred*. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London.
- Peacock, Evan and Alanna J. Patrick
1997 Site Survey and Land-Records Research: A Comparison of Two Methods for Locating and Characterizing Historic Period Sites on the Tombigbee National Forest, Mississippi. *Mississippi Archaeology* 32(1):1-26.
- Rathje, William L.
1977 In Praise of Archaeology: Le Project du Garbage. In *Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things*, edited by Leland Ferguson. *Special Publication Series*, No. 2:36-42. Society for Historical Archaeology.
1979 Modern Material Culture Studies. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*. Vol. 2. edited by Michael B. Schiffer. Academic Press, Inc., New York.
- Smith, Samuel D.
1990 Site Survey as a Method for Determining Historic Site Significance, *Historical Archaeology* 24:34-41.
- Smith, Steven D.
1994 Context and Archaeology of Settler Communities: An Example from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Pp 95-105 in *Settler Communities in the West; Historic Contexts for Cultural Resource Managers* of Department of Defense Lands, edited by Robert Lyon. National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region.
- South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
1988 Whither Pattern? *American Antiquity* 22:25-28.
- Sprinkle, Jr., John H.
1995 A Site Form for Important Sites – Converting Archeological Reports into National Register Nominations. *CRM Supplement* 18(6):13-16. www.cr.nps.gov/crm/Publications/index.html
- Stapp, Darby C., and Julie Longenecker
2000 Working Together – 'The Times They Are A-Changin': Can Archaeologists and Native Americans Change with the Times? *Society for American Archaeology Bulletin* 18: 18-20. www.saa.org/Publications/index.html
- Sullivan, Alan P. III
1996 Risk, Anthropogenic Environments, and Western Anasazi Subsistence. In *Evolving Complexity and Environmental Risk in the Prehistoric Southwest*, edited by J. A. Tainter and B. B. Tainter, pp. 145-165. Proceedings of the Workshop "Resource Stress, Economic Uncertainty, and Human Response in the Prehistoric Southwest," held February 25-29, 1992 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Santa Fe Institute for Studies in the Sciences of Complexity, Proceedings Volume XXIV, Addison-Wesley.
- Sullivan, Alan P. III, Joseph A. Tainter, and Donald L. Hardesty
1999 Historical Science, Heritage Resources, and Ecosystem Management. In *Ecological Stewardship: A Common Reference for Ecosystem Management*, edited by R.C. Szaro, N.C. Johnson, W.T. Sexton, and A.J. Malk, pp. 493-515. Elsevier Science, Oxford.

Swidler, Nina, Kurt E. Dongske,
Roger Anyon, and Alan S. Downer,
editors

1997 *Native Americans and Archaeologist, Stepping Stones to Common Ground.* Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Tainter, Joseph A.

1998 Surface Archaeology: Perceptions, Values, and Potential. In *Surface Archaeology*, edited by A.P. Sullivan, III, pp. 169-179. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Tainter, Joseph A. and Bonnie Bagley Tainter, Editors

1996 *Evolving Complexity and Environmental Risk in the Prehistoric Southwest.* Proceedings of the Workshop "Resource Stress, Economic Uncertainty, and Human Response in the Prehistoric Southwest," held February 25-29, 1992 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Santa Fe Institute for Studies in the Sciences of Complexity, Proceedings Volume XXIV, Addison-Wesley.

Talmage, Valerie, Olga Chesler and Staff of Interagency Archeological Services.

1977 *The Importance of Small, Surface, and Disturbed Sites as Sources of Significant Archeological Data.* USDI, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Thomas, David Hurst

1983a *The Archaeology of Monitor Valley. 1. Epistemology.* Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 58: Part 1. New York.

1983b *The Archaeology of Monitor Valley. 2. Gatecliff Shelter.* Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 59: Part 1. New York.

1987 *The Archaeology of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale 1. Search and Discovery.* Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 63: Part 2. New York.

Wilson, John S.

1990 We've Got Thousands of These! What Makes an Historic Farmstead Significant? *Historical Archaeology* 24:23-33.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS

THE BASICS

- How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation**
- Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Form*
- Part A: How to Complete the National Register Form**
- Part B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form**
- How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations**
- Researching a Historic Property**

PROPERTY TYPES

- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aids to Navigation**
- Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering America's Historic Battlefields**
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aviation Properties**
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places**
- How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes**
- Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Sites**
- How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices**
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons**
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years**
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes**
- Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties**
- Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places**

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties**
- Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning**
- How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations*
- National Register Casebook: Examples of Documentation**
- Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Properties Listed in the National Register*
- Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites* (only available on the Web)*

The above publications may be obtained by writing to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NC 400, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Publications marked with an asterisk (*) are also available in electronic form on the Web at www.cr.nps.gov/nr, or send your request by e-mail to nr_reference@nps.gov.

APPENDIX B

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Multiple Property Submission cover documents under which archeological properties have been nominated as of January, 2000. A list of Multiple Property Submission cover documents may also be found on the web at: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/research/mplist.htm.

***Multiple Property Submission (MPS)** is the format currently used by the National Register for multiple property documentation, together with individual registration forms. In the past, the National Register has used the **Multiple Resource Area (MRA)** and **Thematic Group Resources (TR)** formats, however, these formats are no longer active. Nominations may still be submitted under previously accepted MRAs and TRs if they are submitted on National Register individual registration forms and meet the current standards for listing. For more information on multiple property submissions, refer to the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. MRAs and TRs may also be updated and/or amended. For guidance on preparing an amendment please see the National Register bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, Appendix VI.

ALABAMA

- Plantation Houses of the Alabama Canebrake and Their Associated Outbuildings MPS

ARIZONA

- Bandelier's, Adolph F. A., Archeological survey of Tonto Basin, Tonto NF MPS
- Casa Grande MRA
- Fort Lowell MRA
- Hohokam Platform Mound Communities of the Lower Santa Cruz River Basin c. A.D. 1050-1450 MPS
- Hohokam and Euroamerican Land Use and Settlement along the Northern Queen Creek Delta MPS
- Logging Railroad Resources of the Conconino and Kaibab National Forests MPS
- Prehistoric Walled Hilltop sites of Prescott National Forest and Adjacent Regions MPS
- Snake Gulch Rock Art MPS

ARKANSAS

- Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR

CALIFORNIA

- Earth Figures of California – Arizona Colorado River Basin TR

COLORADO

- Archaic Period Architectural sites in Colorado MPS
- Dinosaur National Monument MRA
- Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS
- Historic Resources of Aspen MPS
- Prehistoric Paleo-Indian Cultures of the Colorado Plains MPS

CONNECTICUT

- Lower Connecticut River Valley Woodland Period Archaeological TR

DELAWARE

- Nanticoke Indian Community TR
- St. Jones Neck MRA

FLORIDA

- Archaeological Resources in the Upper St. Johns River Valley MPS
- Archaeological Resources of the Caloosahatchee Region
- Archaeological Resources of the Everglades National Park MPS
- Archaeological Resources of the Naval Live Oaks Reservation MPS
- Rural Resources of Leon County

GEORGIA

- Baconton MRA
- Columbus MRA
- Cumberland Island National Seashore MRA
- Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties MPS

IDAHO

- Chinese sites in the Warren Mining District MPS

IOWA

- Mines of Spain Archeological MPS
- Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties MPS
- Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers on the Northwest Iowa Plains, C. 10,000-200 B.P. MPS
- Prehistoric Mounds of the Quad-State Region of the upper Mississippi River Valley MPS

KANSAS

- Kansas Rock Art TR
- Santa Fe Trail MPS

KENTUCKY

- Ashland MRA
- Clark County MRA
- Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky TR
- Green River Shell Middens of Kentucky TR
- Hickman, Kentucky MPS
- Mammoth Cave National Park MPS
- Pisgah Area of Woodford County MPS
- Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in Kentucky MPS

LOUISIANA

- Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS

MAINE

- Native American Petroglyphs and Pictographs in Maine MPS
- Androscoggin River Drainage Prehistoric Sites MPS
- Boothbay Region Prehistoric Sites TR
- Cobscook Area Coastal Prehistoric Sites MPS
- Maine Fluted Point Paleoindian Sites MPS
- Peneboscot Headwater Lakes Prehistoric Sites MPS
- Prehistoric Sites in North Haven TR

MARYLAND

- Delaware Chalcedony Complex TR
- Prehistoric human adaptation to the Coastal Plain Environment of Anne Arundel County MPS

MASSACHUSETTS

- Barnstable MRA
- Blue Hills and Neponset River Reservations MRA
- First Period Buildings of Eastern Massachusetts TR
- Stoneham MRA

MICHIGAN

- Shipwrecks of Isle Royale National Park TR

MINNESOTA

- American Indian Rock Art in Minnesota MPS
- Minnesota's Lake Superior Shipwrecks MPS
- Minnesota State Park CCC/WPS/ Rustic Style MPS
- Pipestone County MRA
- Portage Trails in Minnesota MPS
- Pre-contact American Indian Earthworks MPS
- Washington County MRA

MISSOURI

- Prehistoric Rock Shelter and Cave Sites in Southwestern Missouri MPS
- Santa Fe Trail MPS

MONTANA

- Archeological Resources of the Upper Missouri River Corridor MPS
- Whoop-Up Trail of Northcentral Montana MPS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Harrisville MRA

NEW MEXICO

- Anasazi Sites within the Chacoan interaction sphere TR
 - Animas Phase sites in Hidalgo county MPS
 - Anton Chico Land Grant MRA
 - Archaic sites of the northwest Jemez Mountains MPS
 - Chaco Mesa Pueblo III TR
 - Corona Phase Sites in the Jicarilla Mountains, New Mexico, MPS
 - Cultural Developments on the Pajarito Plateau MPS
 - Gallina Culture Developments in North Central New Mexico MPS
 - Jimenez Cultural Developments in North-Central New Mexico
 - Jemez Springs Pueblo sites TR
 - Late Prehistoric Cultural Developments along the Rio Chama and Tributaries MPS
 - Lincoln Phase sites in the Sierra Blanca Region MPS
 - Mining sites in the Nogal mining district of the Lincoln National Forest MPS
 - Navajo-Refugee Pueblo TR
 - Prehistoric adaptations along the Rio Grande Drainage, Sierra County, New Mexico TR
 - Prehistoric and Historic Agricultural sites in the Lower Rio Bonito Valley TR
 - Pueblo IV sites of the Chupadera Arroyo MPS
 - Railroad Logging Era Resources MPS
 - Rayado Ranch MPS
 - Ring Midden sites of the Guadalupe Mountains MPS
 - Santa Fe Trail MPS
- ## NEW YORK
- Colonie Town MRA
 - Rhinebeck Town MRA
- ## NORTH CAROLINA
- Dan River Navigation System in North Carolina TR
 - Durham MRA
 - Iredell County MRA

OREGON

- Early French-Canadian Settlement MPS
- Native American Archeological sites of the Oregon Coast MPS

PENNSYLVANIA

- Bituminous Coal and Coke resources of PA MPS
- Gristmills in Berks County MPS
- Industrial Resources of Huntingdon county MPS
- Iron and Steel Resources in Pennsylvania MPS

RHODE ISLAND

- Foster MPS
- Indian use of Block Island, 500 BC-AD 1676 MPS
- Indian use of Salt Pond Region between ca. 4000 BP and ca 1750 AD MPS
- North Kingstown MRA

SOUTH CAROLINA

- Congaree Swamp National Monument MPS
- Early Ironworks of Northwestern South Carolina TR
- Edisto Island MRA
- Historic Resources of St. Helena Island c. 1740-c. 1935 MPS
- Late Archaic-Early Woodland period shell rings of South Carolina
- McCormick MRA
- Pacolet Soapstone Quarries TR
- Yamasee Indian Towns in the South Carolina Low county MPS

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 19th century South Dakota Trading Posts MPS
- Big Bend Area MRA
- James River Basin Woodland sites TR
- Petroforms of South Dakota TR
- Prehistoric Rock Art of South Dakota MPS
- Rock Art in the Southern Black Hills TR
- South Dakota portion of the Bismarck to Deadwood trail MPS

TENNESSEE

- Historic and historic archaeological resources of the American Civil War MPS
- Iron Industry on the Western Highland Rim 1790s-1920s MPS
- Mississippian Cultural Resources of the Central Basin (AD 900-AD 1450) MPS
- Mocassin Bend MRA

TEXAS

- 19th century pottery kilns of Denton County TR
- Bastrop MPS
- Indian Hot Springs MPS
- New Mexican Pastor Sites in Texas Panhandle TR
- Salado MRA

UTAH

- Great Basin Style Rock Art TR
- Tintic Mining District MRA

VERMONT

- Bellows Falls Island MRA

VIRGIN ISLANDS

- Virgin Islands National Park MRA

VIRGINIA

- Civil War Properties in Prince William County MPS
- Montgomery County MPS
- Oakland Farm Industrial Park MRA

WEST VIRGINIA

- Berkeley County MRA
- Bulltown MRA
- Rockshelters on the Gauley Ranger District, Monongahela National Forest MPS

WISCONSIN

- Cooksville MRA
- Great Lakes Shipwrecks MPS
- Late Woodland Stage in Archeological Region 8 (AD 650-1300) MPS
- Paleo-Indian Tradition in Wisconsin MPS
- Prehistoric Archaeological resources of the Milwaukee VA Medical Center MPS
- Trempealeau MRA
- Wisconsin Indian Rock Art Sites MPS

WYOMING

- Aboriginal Lithic Source Areas in Wyoming TR
- Domestic Stone Circle Sites in Wyoming MPS
- Early and Middle Archaic Housepit sites in Wyoming MPS

APPENDIX C

CHECKLIST FOR

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOMINATIONS

The following list of questions may be used as a checklist in the final review of a nomination prior to submission to the National Register of Historic Places. Bold-printed segments indicate major categories of information in the National Register nomination.

2 LOCATION

- Has the “not for publication” box been considered?

7 DESCRIPTION

- Is the environmental setting described and related to the property or district? Cross check with topographic and sketch maps and photographs.
- Are the probable occupation or construction dates identified for all components of the property or district? If the property can not be dated, the text should so state. Cross check with sketch maps and photographs.
- Are all major or significant features identified and described? Cross check with topographic and sketch maps and photographs. Check areas and periods of significance.
- Are the major types of alterations and disturbances identified and evaluated for their impact upon the property's or district's integrity? Cross check with sketch maps and photographs.

- Are all contributing and non-contributing properties in the district identified and counted? Cross check with topographic and sketch maps and photographs.
- Does the description convey the significant qualities of the property? Do the significant aspects retain integrity?
- Is the character of the district identified?
- Does this character provide a basis for grouping properties into a district?

8 SIGNIFICANCE

- Does the narrative clearly represent and convey the Period(s) and Area(s) of Significance checked? Have they been justified in a specific discussion within the Statement of Significance?
- Have the applicable criteria been identified and documented within the Statement of Significance?
- Does the context in which a property has been evaluated as significant justify the local, state, or national level of significance chosen for the property?
- Is Cultural Affiliation (necessary under D) indicated in the Statement of Significance?

- Have the criteria considerations been indicated and justified where applicable?

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION A:

- Does the significance statement identify the applicable major event(s) associated with the property or district?
- Does the significance statement justify the importance of the event(s) with respect to its impact on the broad patterns of prehistory or history?
- Does the significance statement demonstrate that the property or district has stronger associations to the event(s) than other comparable properties or districts?

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION B:

- Does the significance statement identify the specific person(s) who was significant in the past?
- Does the significance statement justify the importance of the person(s)?
- Does the significance statement demonstrate that the property or district has stronger associations to the person(s) than other comparable properties or districts? Comparison should be made on the basis of length of association and degree of integrity.

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION C

- Does the significance statement identify and justify the importance of an applicable design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)?
- Does the significance statement demonstrate that the property or district provides a better illustration of a design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building materials than other properties or districts?

Comparison should be made on the basis of those:

- Characteristics that were typically common to a:
Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)
- Characteristics that express individuality or variation within a:
Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building materials
- Characteristics that documents the evolution of a:
Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)
- Characteristics that documents the transition of one:
Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION D:

- Does the significance statement describe the potential research topics that the property can address?
- Does the significance statement justify the importance of these research topics within an applicable historic context? Does the significance statement identify the data that can address these research topics?
- Does the significance statement affirm that the property contains or is likely to contain these data?

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Were all appropriate areas in the text properly referenced?
- Are all citations used in the text referenced in the bibliography?

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

- Are boundary lines fixed at permanent features or UTM references appearing on USGS topographic maps?
- Does the sketch map indicate the boundary of the nominated property?
- Does the verbal boundary description describe the boundaries on all sides of the property or district?

- Does the boundary justification discuss the:
 - method(s) used to define the boundary, and
 - relationship between the property's or district's significance and the boundary?
- Are all major or significant features included within the boundary?
- Does the boundary exclude unjustified acreage or buffer zones?
- Does the boundary include entire buildings, structures, or objects as opposed to only portions of buildings, structures, or objects?

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

- Are the sketch maps labeled? Do maps have a:
 - title,
 - legend,
 - north arrow, and
 - scale?
- Does the sketch map show the entire boundary of the property or district?
- Does the sketch map show features, disturbances, and contributing and non-contributing elements discussed in the nomination?
- Do the photographs illustrate the:
 - environmental setting,
 - major or significant features, and
 - major alterations or disturbance?

